THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X—No. 6. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1868. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

DEMOCRACY.

The Great Convention.

Yesterday's Work—The Vote for a Candidate by States—Prospects of To-day.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The First Ballot by States.

The following is the vote in detail, by States on the first ballot yesterday:—

STATES.	Pendleton.	Hancock.	Church.	English.	Parker.	Packer.	A. Johnson.	Doolittle.	Hendricks.	Blair.	R. Johnson.
Alabama	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California	2	.....	.....	6	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	½	½
Kentucky	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maine	4½	3½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Maryland	.....	5½	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	½	.....
Massachusetts	11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
Michigan	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	½
Missouri	5	2	1	.....	.....	.....	½	.....	.....	.....	½
Nebraska	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	½
Nevada	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. H.	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. J.	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. C.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Penna	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
R. I.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
S. C.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tenn.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
W. Virginia	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	1	.....
Total	105	33½	34	16	13	26	65	13	21½	1½	8½

The Sixth Ballot.

The following is the Sixth ballot in detail by States:—

STATE.	English.	Hancock.	Pendleton.	Church.	J. Parker.	A. Packer.	A. Johnson.	Doolittle.	Hendricks.	Blair.	R. Johnson.
Alabama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4
Arkansas	...	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
California	6	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Connecticut	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delaware	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Florida	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Georgia	...	...	8½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	½
Illinois	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indiana	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iowa	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kansas	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	½	½
Kentucky	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Louisiana	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maine	...	4½	1½	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Maryland	...	...	5½	...	...	...	1	...	...	½	...
Massachusetts	...	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...
Michigan	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minnesota	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mississippi	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Missouri	...	2½	4	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...
Nebraska	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nevada	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Hampshire	...	3	1½	...	...	...	...	...	...	½	...
New Jersey	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New York	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...
North Carolina	...	...	½	...	...	...	...	...	...	8½	...
Ohio	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oregon	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pennsylvania	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	4	...	...
Rhode Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
South Carolina	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tennessee	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...
Texas	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vermont	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Virginia	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Virginia	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
Total	6	47	122½	13	3½	27	21	12	30	½	5

The First Six Ballots.

The following shows the six ballots taken yesterday, in comparison:—

Names.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.
Pendleton, Ohio	105	104	119½	118½	109	122½
Johnson, Tenn.	65	52	34½	32	24	21
Hancock, Pa.	33½	40½	45½	43½	46	47
Church, N. Y.	34	33	33	33	33	33
Packer, Pa.	26	26	26	26	27	27
English, Conn.	16	12½	7½	7½	7	6
Parker, N. J.	13	15½	13	13	13	13
Doolittle, Wis.	13	12½	12	12	15	12
Johnson, Md.	8½	8	11	8	9½	—
Hendricks, Ind.	2½	2	0½	1½	1½	30
Blair, Mo.	½	10½	4½	2	1½	5
Ewing, Ohio	—	½	1	1	—	—
Seymour, N. Y.	—	—	—	9	—	—
Adams, Mass.	—	—	—	—	1	—

Rumor about Chase.

From the N. Y. Herald of this morning.

There is reason to believe that the Chase movement for the Presidency will be inaugurated in the Convention to-day. The New York delegation is supposed to have made up its mind to go as a unit for the Chief Justice and the Southern delegates, influenced by the fact that five Judges of the Supreme Court, at the head of whom stands Mr. Chase, have decided upon rendering a favorable opinion in the McCardle case, and thus relieving the Southern people of the most oppressive feature of the despotism under which they labor, have resolved on sustaining New York, and backed up by Pennsylvania and the entire Eastern States, will make a considerable inroad on Mr. Pendleton's chances.

The Blair Movement and the Fenians

has not diminished in force in consequence of yesterday's proceedings. It was expected by many that the half vote given for Blair on the first ballot and the scattering votes cast for him at a later period of the proceedings settled the question so far as the General was concerned; but inquiry at the Worth House and at other places where Blair men congregate showed that such was not the case. Delegates known to be pledged to support him laughed when asked the meaning of their inaction yesterday, and asked that judgment on their conduct might be suspended for a few days. They expressed the same confidence in the result of their labors and displayed the same quiet determination in their cause which has characterized them since Blair's name was mentioned in connection with the Presidency.

A strong delegation of Irishmen, leaders of the New York Fenians and officers of the Brotherhood, met at a late hour last night and resolved to present to the New York delegation this morning at 10 o'clock an ultimatum which they flatter themselves will have the effect of securing the nomination for General Blair. They propose to tell the New York ring that Blair, having given satisfactory proofs of his willingness to bring the Alabama claims and the naturalization question to a satisfactory settlement if elected to the Presidency, they must either vote for him in the Convention to-day or be prepared to meet arrayed against the Democracy at the polls whole battalions of voting Fenians. They will declare their determination to prevent the election to State and municipal offices of every New York politician, at least, who cannot show that he has given hearty support to their favorite candidate. Should General Blair be rejected in the Convention, the Fenian Brotherhood all over the Union will cast a solid vote for Grant.

Tactics of New York.

The peculiar tactics of the New York delegation are most puzzling to their country confreres. Believed to be in favor of Chase, they cannot understand why it is they have not brought forward his name, but have, instead, nominated an individual, almost a comparatively unknown man, and have persistently and as a unit cast their State vote for him on every ballot, notwithstanding he failed to gain a single vote, and the idea of his nomination appeared absurd. They cannot understand this, and say, if they really mean Chase and only use Church as a blind why do they not nominate the man they wish to elect and not take up the time of the Convention with bagatelle balloting? They are not likely, however, to have their doubts resolved very early this morning, as the New Yorkers held a caucus last evening and decided to stick to Church for a while yet. This will give an opportunity for Pendleton to develope his utmost strength, and if it falls short of success to decline, when Ohio may be prepared, by perceiving his chances gradually falling off, to accept or present another native of that State than him—Judge Chase—in which event Pennsylvania would likewise change, when the entire Southern States, falling into line, would insure his nomination.

The Pennsylvania Delegation.

From the N. Y. Tribune of this morning.

A secret meeting of this delegation was held last night at Irving Hall. Several of the more prominent members indulged in oratorical efforts in support of strategic measures to be acted upon in the Convention to-day, but rhodomontade was soon dropped, and the delegation proceeded to business of a more serious character. The claims of Judge Packer, for whom the delegates voted in a body yesterday were urged with vehemence, and his chances for the nomination calmly discussed. The result of the pow-wow was a unanimous vote in favor of Judge Packer; and unless a sudden change should take place before 9 o'clock this morning, at which time the delegation will hold another meeting, the representatives of the Pennsylvania Democracy will give their favorite a solid vote.

Ohio and Pendleton.

The delegates from Ohio claim a large increase over the last ballot since the adjournment of the Convention, but they do not indicate what delegations have given in their adhesion since four o'clock yesterday afternoon. They feel confident that to-day's ballotings will send their candidate's vote up to 170 or 180, and that he will be nominated before the day closes. The rooms of General McCook were thronged by leading politicians during the entire evening, and the signs of heavy log-rolling and other political exercise were quite apparent. The loud-mouthed followers of the delegation have mainly departed, and the earnest workers alone remain. The effect was manifest in the lobbies of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in the comparative quiet that prevailed, and the less frequent calls for the police to disperse knots of angry disputants who blocked the passages.

Gossip.

A private letter from the headquarters of the Soldiers and Sailors to a member of the Democratic Club of Charleston, S. C., and purporting to come from the private Secretary of General Hancock, reads as follows:—

Major-General Hancock received your letter on the 8th instant, while on a visit to this city, and was much pleased to hear from an officer of his old corps. The public and private expressions of confidence he has received from the citizens and soldiers of the country are very warmly appreciated by him. At the same time he does not seek advancement in the civil service of the nation, nor will he permit his name to be used in antagonism with any portion of the Democratic party. If the delegates assembled in convention on the Fourth of July next should deem it necessary for the success of the Democratic party that he should carry their standard, and upon a proper platform his duty would impel him to accept it, I am, with great respect, very truly yours.

The adoption of the platform by the Democratic Convention is the subject of much talk among the financial men down town, who subscribe to the doctrines of the party, as a general thing; the proposed action of the Democracy in regard to the payment of the national debt and the regulation of the currency, meets with the approbation of the money dealers.

A large number of the leaders of the Fenian organization are actively using their influence with the members of the Tammany Convention in favor of the nomination of General Frank Blair, who is regarded by them as a tried and true friend of the cause of Irish autonomy.

The National Executive Committee.

The following is a nearly complete list of the National Executive Committee, one member being named by each State delegation. The list will be completed on the 28th instant:—

Alabama—John Forsyth, Mobile.
Arkansas—John M. Harrell, Little Rock.
California—John Bigler.
Connecticut—Wm. M. Converse, Franklin.
Delaware—Not agreed.
Florida—Charles E. Dyke, Tallahassee.
Georgia—A. H. Colquitt, Albany.
Illinois—Wilbur F. Strong, Chicago.
Indiana P. O.—William E. Niblack.
Iowa—Daniel O. Finch, Des Moines.
Kansas—Isaac E. Eaton, Leavenworth City.
Kentucky—Thomas C. McCreery, Owensboro.
Louisiana—James McCloskey, N. O.
Maine—Sylvanus R. Lyman, Portland.
Maryland—Odin Bowie, Prince George.
Massachusetts—Frederick O. Prince, Boston.
Michigan—William A. Moore, Detroit.
Minnesota—Charles W. Nash, St. Pauls.
Mississippi—Charles E. Hooker, Jackson.
Missouri—Charles A. Zwartz, St. Louis.
Nebraska—G. L. Miller, Omaha.
Nevada—J. W. McCorkle, Virginia City.
New Hampshire—Harry Bingham, Littleton.
New Jersey—John McGregor, Newark.
New York—August Belmont, New York.
North Carolina—Thomas Bragg, Raleigh.
Ohio—John G. Thompson, Columbus.
Oregon—J. C. Hawthorn, Portland.
Pennsylvania—Isaac Eskister, Lancaster.
Rhode Island—Gideon Bradford, Charleston.
South Carolina—Charles H. Simonton, Charleston.
Tennessee—John W. Leftwick, Memphis.
Texas—John Hancock, Austin.
Vermont—H. B. Smith, Milton.
Virginia—John Goode, Norfolk.
West Virginia—John Hall, Port Pleasant.
Wisconsin—Frederick W. Horn, Cedartown, Georgia.

Forrest on the Rampage.

A correspondent wrote to the Cincinnati *Commercial* on Sunday, as follows:—"New Yorkers are already trying their favorite game, in the use of money. Knowing ones say they have bought a few delegates from the South. The night before last a New Yorker entered the room of General Forrest, of Tennessee, who was in bed, and introduced himself as a Chase Democrat. After conversing a few moments he directly proposed to buy Forrest, who slapped him in the mouth, and springing up in his shirt-tail he gave the pecuniary messenger a violent barefoot kick as he fled through the door."

The Press on the Platform.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

This platform ostentatiously beats the air. It denounces military rule, when the department commanders are quietly turning over their authority to the Governors and Legislatures chosen by the people, and announcing their power at an end. It calls for the withdrawal of the Freedmen's Bureau, when Congress has provided, or is providing, for the closing of that Bureau in each State so soon as its machinery of loyal self-government shall have been put fairly in motion. The Platform seems anxious to atone, by the vehemence wherewith it denounces whatever has passed, or is passing away, for its cowardly equivocations and subterfuges with regard to tangible and living issues.

From the N. Y. World.

We cordially indorse the financial part of the platform and will stand by every word of it. The platform proposes to pay the five-twenties in greenbacks; proposes to raise the money for this purpose by taxation, promises unequivocally that "the burden of taxation shall be *lessened;*" the credit of the Government made good; the currency made good; and that that good currency shall be the same for all classes, including the bondholders. We do not regard these several declarations as contradictory, but as mutually explanatory, perfectly consistent and harmonious. The Democratic party is pledged by the platform to appreciate the greenbacks to par, and to use them for the payment of that part of the public debt which is not by express provision of the law due in coin. That part of the platform which relates to the elective franchise and negro supremacy is also sound in doctrine and practically judicious.

From the N. Y. Times.

The platform adopted by the Democratic Convention is a strange mixture of fact and fustian, of courage and duplicity, of propositions that are lucid, and propositions that are muddy. It is bold to the verge of rashness in regard to finances, equivocal in its allusions to reconstruction, confused in its exposition of fiscal and administrative reforms, diffuse and turgid in its arraignment of the ruling party. It is the work, apparently, of different hands—one having the nerve inspired by clear and strong conviction, another accustomed to manipulate the commonplaces of partisan confession of faith, and a third crippled and weak under a burden of words in which we search vainly for precision or fairness.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Exit Jonathan Worth, the Quasi Governor—He Submits to Force.

The following is a copy of a protest entered by Governor Worth, of South Carolina, on surrendering the office of Governor of the State to Mr. Holden, the provisional appointee of General Canby:—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, July 1, 1868.—Governor W. W. Holden, Raleigh, N. C.:—Sir—Yesterday morning I was verbally notified by Chief Justice Pearson that, in obedience to a telegraph from General Canby, he would to day, at 10 A. M., administer to you the oaths required preliminary to your entering upon the discharge of the duties of civil Governor of the State, and that thereupon you would demand possession of my office. I intimated to the Judge my opinion that such proceeding was premature, even under the reconstruction legislation of Congress, and that I should probably decline to surrender the office to you.

At sundown yesterday evening I received from Colonel Williams, commandant of this military post, an extra from the General Orders, No. 120, of General Canby, as follows:—

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT, CHARLESTON, S. C., June 30, 1868.—To facilitate the organization of the new State Governments the following appointments are made:—To be Governor of North Carolina, W. W. Holden. Governor elect, vice Jonathan Worth, removed; to be Lieutenant-Governor of North Carolina, Tod R. Caldwell, Lieutenant-Governor elect, to fill an original vacancy, to take effect July 1, 1868, on the meeting of the General Assembly of North Carolina.

I do not recognize the validity of the late election, under which you and those co-operating with you claim to be invested with the civil government of the State. You have no evidence of your election save the certificate of a major-general of the United States army. I regard all of you as, in effect, appointees of the military power of the United States, and not as "deriving your powers from the consent of those you claim to govern." Knowing, however, that you are backed by military force here, which I could not resist if I would, I do not deem it necessary to offer a futile opposition, but vacate the office without the ceremony of actual eviction, offering no further opposition than this, my protest. I would submit to actual expulsion in order to bring before the Supreme Court of the United States the question as to the constitutionality of the legislation under which you claim to be the rightful Governor of the State if the past action of that tribunal furnished any hope of a speedy trial. I surrender the office to you under what I deem military duress, without stopping, as the occasion would well justify, to comment upon the singular coincidence that the present State Government is surrendered, as without legality, to him whose own official sanction, but three years ago, declared it valid. I am, very respectfully,

JONATHAN WORTH,
Governor of North Carolina.

JAMAICA.

Opportunities for Settlers—Terrible Inundations.

Our dates from Jamaica are to the 15th ult.

There are half a million acres of land in Jamaica which cannot be claimed by anybody. The Government is about to take possession of them, and will thus prepare the way for the development of a large and extensive immigration. There is another half a million acres upon which no taxes have paid at all for some years. These the Government can any day pounce upon as forfeited by non-payment of land tax. The Governor is only waiting upon the Imperial Government to proceed with the confiscation of unregistered lands.

There has been frightful rains and floods throughout the island; these have done enormous mischief. The loss of human life, stock, horses, and property by floods which have carried everything out to sea is far beyond any fair estimate at present. In the low lying estates the sugar works have been completely inundated and everything movable swept away. Houses have been unroofed and laborers' huts carried down the rivers and out to sea. The Milk river rose fifteen feet above its usual level. The Rio Cobre has risen higher than it has ever been known by the oldest inhabitant to have risen. At Spanish town it is nearly on a level with the bridge.

The Dry river rose forty feet above its usual level, and barked a cotton tree on its bank to the height of twenty-five feet.

There are five gigantic landslips on Mount Diablo. The convicts from the Penitentiary have been sent to clear the road, which has been covered with the earth.

EUROPE.

MAIL DATES TO JUNE 27.

By the arrival at New York of the steamship China, we have European advices to June 27.

England.

The following is the result of observations of Winnecke's comet, just made at the Durham, England, observatory, by J. I. Plummer, observer:—Greenwich mean time, 12h. 18m. 15s. 6; observed apparent R. A., 5h. 25m. 0s. 14; observed apparent north declination, 56 deg. 14 min. 44 sec. 16; hourly increment of R. A., 59s. 1; hourly increment of declination, 36 sec. 4; by six comparisons with 22 Camelopardi.—Star's apparent R. A., 5h. 27m. 55s. 85; north declination, 55 deg. 16 min. 38 sec. 89; log. co-efficient for parallax in declination 9·1618; log. co-efficient for parallax in declination 9·8962. Observation corrected for diffence in refraction.

Belgium.

The *Independance Belge* believes there is no example of such excessive and long-continued heat in the month of May as that which has just visited us. According to the bulletin of the Brussels observatory the maximum temperature of the month has been thirty degrees cent. (86 Fan.), and the minimum thirteen degrees (55 2 5 Fah).

Germany.

All prisoners for debt, within the jurisdiction of the North German Parliament, have been liberated under the authority of the law which came into operation last week.

The sovereign Prince of Lichtenstein has decided on disbanding his army. In the old Germanic Confederation he was bound to keep together a body of ninety men as a contingent, which was a heavy charge on his treasury. At present he is determined to be freed from it, and so he disarms.

A letter from Hanover states that one of the persons recently tried for high treason at Berlin, M. Ackermann, a saddler, and who was acquitted returned this week to his native city. The inhabitants went in a body to the station to welcome him, and gave him a perfect ovation. In addition, when he arrived at his house he found it dressed out with flowers.

Italy.

It is understood that the parties to the proposed new Italian loan in London are the National Bank of Italy, the Credit Foncier of Paris and Messrs. Stern Brothers. It will be in a six per cent. stock for an amount to produce £7,200,000 cash, and is to be secured by an assignment of the tobacco monopoly, the entire control of which is to be transferred to the Bank of Italy, and which at present is said to yield an annual net revenue of £2,000,000.

The East.

Letters from Anatolia, in Constantinople, report serious fears as to the injury likely to be sustained by the cotton crop in consequence of the now long-continued drought. In the neighborhood of Adana it is thought the damage will be especially great.

The *Independence Hellenique* says that a young Cretan girl has just arrived in Athens dressed in military costume, in which she has for a long time taken part (without her sex being known) in the insurrectionary war.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The New York Convention.

To-day's Proceedings.

Five More Ballots.

New York Goes for Hendricks, "The Coming Man."

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

TAMMANY HALL, July 8.—The Convention was called to order at 10 30 A. M., President Seymour in the chair. The hall was filled in every part, and many ladies were present.

No More Praying to be Done.

No prayer was delivered, and the reading of the minutes of yesterday was dispensed with.

A delegate from Missouri called for the reading of the names of the

National Executive Committee,

which was ordered. The names were given as published in the morning papers for all the States, except New York and California.

Mr. Price, of Missouri, here assumed the chair.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, said there was some mistake about the name recorded for that State and asked that it be omitted. He was sure that the name as published had not been agreed to by a majority of the delegation.

California named John Bigler, and New York, August Belmont.

Hendricks Placed on the Track.

Mr. Fitch, Indiana, rose to present one of its most talented citizens as a candidate before this Convention for Presidential nomination, one of the best and purest men of the nation. Indiana had thought it right to cast her vote for a reasonable length of time for Pendleton. In the opinion of the majority of the delegation that reasonable time had passed, though the minority were still of opinion that they ought to adhere further to the gentleman from Ohio. The majority had no disposition, even if it had the power to force their views upon the minority. In conclusion, he briefly eulogized and named Thomas A. Hendricks.

Mr. Price (Ind.), for the minority, urged adherence to Pendleton, and expressed the highest respect for Hendricks; but the minority could not go for him because the State Convention of their State declared decisively their preference for Pendleton against the most earnest and persistent opposition. In accordance with that preference the delegation resolved to stand by Pendleton so long as there was a reasonable hope for his nomination. (Great cheers and some hisses.)

The Seventh Ballot.

The roll was then called, and at each vote for Pendleton the galleries applauded vociferously.

The same demonstration greeted Hendricks. Mississippi went for Pendleton on this ballot; the vote of New York for Church. During the roll call an Oregon delegate attempted to explain the vote the delegation would give, but was ruled out of order, as he admitted he had no new candidate. He said he only wanted to renominate Pendleton. Tennessee gave 4½ for Pendleton for the first time. The result was as follows:—

Alabama—Pendleton, 8.
Arkansas—Hendricks, 5.
California—Hancock, 1½; Pendleton, 3, Hendricks, 1½.
Connecticut—English, 6.
Delaware—Pendleton, 5.
Florida—Hendricks, 3.
Georgia—Pendleton, 8; Hendricks, 1.
Illinois—Pendleton, 16.
Oregon—Pendleton, 3.
Pennsylvania—Packer, 26.
Rhode Island—Doolittle, 4.
South Carolina—Andrew Johnson, 6.
Tennessee—Pendleton, 4½; And. Johnson, 5½.
Texas—Hancock, 6.
Vermont—Doolittle, 5.
Virginia—Pendleton, 10.
West Virginia—Pendleton, 5.
Wisconsin—Doolittle, 8.

The result was announced as follows:—

Pendleton	137½
Hendricks	39½
Hancock	42½
English	6
Parker	7
Church	33
Packer	26
Andrew Johnson	12½
Doolittle	12
Blair	½

No choice.

A Rumor of the Exciting Sort.

A rumor has spread in the Hall that New York will break on the next ballot, casting part, if not all, her vote for Hendricks. This is denied by some who say that while New York will leave Church to-day, unless he attracts support from other States, they are not ready to drop him. The excitement and anxiety is intense.

New York Shows her Hand.

Mr. Tilden, of New York, asked leave for the New York delegation to retire for consultation, five members of the delegation having asked it.

Objections were made but the question was put to the Convention and decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Clymer, of Pennsylvania, moved a recess for fifteen minutes. Agreed to.

The Eighth Ballot.

The clerk proceeded to call the roll on the eighth ballot, each vote being received with demonstrations of applause by the friends of candidates in the galleries.

Louisiana went over from Hancock to Pendleton. Mississippi also voted for Pendleton.

At the conclusion of the roll call, Mr. Tilden, by a unanimous vote of the delegation and the consent of Mr. S. E. Church, withdrew the latter and cast 33 votes for Hendricks, amidst long continued cheers and hisses.

Alabama gave Pendleton 8.
Arkansas—Hancock, 1½; Pendleton, 3½.
California gave Hendricks 5.
Connecticut—English, 6.
Delaware—Pendleton, 3.
Florida—Hendricks, 3.
Georgia—Pendleton, 9.
Illinois—Pendleton, 16.
Indiana—Pendleton, 3½; Hendricks, 9½.
Iowa—Pendleton, 8.
Kansas—Pendleton, 2; Hendricks, 1½; Blair, ½.
Kentucky—Pendleton, 11.
Louisiana—Pendleton, 7.
Maine—Hancock, 9½; Pendleton, ½; Hendricks, 1.
Maryland—Pendleton, 6; Hendricks, 1.
Massachusetts—Hancock, 11; Pendleton, 1.
Michigan—Hendricks, 8.
Minnesota—Pendleton, 4.
Mississippi—Pendleton, 7.
Missouri—Hancock, ½; Pendleton, 5; Andrew Johnson, ½; Hendricks, 5.
Nebraska—Pendleton, 3.
Nevada—Pendleton, 3.
New Hampshire—Hancock, 3; Pendleton, ½; Hendricks, ½.
New Jersey—Parker, 7.
New York—Hendricks, 33.
North Carolina—Hancock, 1; Pendleton, 6½; Hendricks, 3½.
Ohio—Pendleton, 21.
Oregon—Pendleton, 3.
Pennsylvania—Packer, 26.
Rhode Island—Doolittle, 4.
South Carolina—Pendleton, 6.
Tennessee—Pendleton, 4½; Andrew Johnson, 5½.
Texas—Hancock, 6.
Vermont—Hendricks, 5.
Virginia—Pendleton, 9½.
West Virginia—Pendleton, 5.
Wisconsin—Doolittle, 8.

The result was then announced as follows:—

Eighth Ballot.

Pendleton	156½
Hendricks	75
Hancock	28
Parker	7
Packer	26
A. Johnson	6
Doolittle	12
Blair	½
English	6

The 9th Ballot.

resulted as follows:—

English	6
Hancock	34½
Pendleton	144
Parker	7
Packer	26½
A. Johnson	5½
Doolittle	12
Hendricks	80½
Blair	½

The Tenth Ballot

resulted as follows:—

Hancock	34
Pendleton	147½
Parker	7
Packer	27½
A. Johnson	6
Doolittle	12
Hendricks	82½
Blair	½

The Eleventh Ballot

resulted as follows:—

Hancock	32½
Pendleton	144½
Parker	7
Packer	26
Johnson	5½
Doolittle	13½
Hendricks	88
Blair	½

FROM HONDURAS.

The Interoceanic Railway Commenced—Indigo Culture.

By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, July 8.—Our latest advices from Trujillo, Honduras, are to June 26. The incorporators of the Honduras Interoceanic Railway had sent out a remittance of fifteen thousand pounds sterling to start the work on the road. The engineers had put the men to cutting timbers for sleepers and laying rails. M. Galinier is soon expected from France, and considerable curiosity is aroused to know the amount of capital that has been subscribed in France. M. Chabert, from Marseilles, is expected with a party of immigrants and laborers for a colony to improve the districts bordered by the Rio Ulua. According to the contract of M. Chabert and the degree promulgated in his favor the cultivation of indigo becomes obligatory on all the estates of the colonies.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

Morning Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 8—A. M.—Consols 94⅛@95 for both money and account. United States Five-twenties, 73¼. Erie, 46. Illinois Central, 102.

FRANKFORT, July 8—A. M.—United States Five-twenties easier, but not quotable lower.

PARIS, July 8—A. M.—The Bourse is firmer. Rentes, 70f. 65c.

LIVERPOOL, July 8—A. M.—Cotton buoyant. Sales of probably 12,000 bales.

Beef dull at 117s. 6d.; Lard buoyant at 61s. Other articles unchanged.

Afternoon Quotations.

LONDON, July 8—P. M.—Consols, 94⅞@95 for money and 95 for account; United States Five-twenties, 73⅝@73¾; Great Western, 36.

LIVERPOOL, July 8—P. M.—Corn, 30s.; Cheese, 58s; London Tallow, 43s.; Sugar quiet and steady; Linseed Oil, £32 on the spot, and £32 5s. to arrive.

College Commencement.

HARTFORD, July 8.—The commencement exercises of Trinity College opened last evening with an oration before the "Phi Beta Kappa" Society, by Rev. William Rudder, D. D., of Philadelphia, on the mutual relation of natural science to theology. Commencement day will be on Thursday next.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Judge Peirce—The Court again met this morning to a very slim audience, and there were but two prisoners in the dock, both females.

The morning was taken up with the trial of Louis Goldsmith, upon the charge of perjury. The allegation in the indictment was that the defendant borrowed $375 from Louis Summerfield, and gave his note for the amount. Upon the maturity of the note the holder brought suit upon it before Alderman Ribbeid, and at the hearing of that suit the defendant falsely swore that he had received no consideration for it, but had given it as a matter of accommodation. In support of the charge a number of witnesses were examined by the Commonwealth.

The defense offered testimony to prove that the defendant enjoyed an excellent character for veracity, and was entitled to the fullest credit. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, July 8, 1868.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, and prices were unsettled. Government loans were a fraction lower. 112¾ was bid for 6s of 1881; 112⅜ for '62 5-20s; 109⅜ for '65 5-20s; 107⅛ for July '65 5-20s; 107⅞ for '67 5 20s; 107⅛ for 10-40s; and 108 for June and July 7·30s; City loans were unchanged.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 48 44-100@48⅝, an advance of ¼; Pennsylvania Railroad at 52¼@52½, a slight decline; Norristown at 68, a decline of ½; and Catawissa common at 10, no change; 12¾ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 44¼ for Little Schuylkill; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 54½ for Lehigh Valley; 41 for Elmira preferred; 29 for Catawissa preferred; 26¼ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 48 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. Hestonville sold at 10¼. 50 was bid for Second and Third; 36 for Fifth and Sixth; 22 for Spruce and Pine; 6 for Ridge Avenue, and 31 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Manufacturers' sold for 31, no change; 107 was bid for Northern Liberties; 58 for Penn Township; 71 for City; 50 for Commonwealth, and 69 for Corn Exchange.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 21¾@21⅞, no change;

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Democratic Conventions.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

"Restorations," says a philosophic observer, "are the worst of governments." They are naturally rapacious, vengeful, bitter, implacable. The French people of 1814-15, who suddenly discovered that they for twenty years had been subjects of his Majesty Louis XVIII (*the Desired*) without knowing it, were made profoundly to realize the truth of the remark above quoted. When Legitimist writers talked of the brilliant victories won by his (aforesaid) Majesty's armies, between the years 1796 and 1812, under the command of General Bonaparte, their feelings of indignation and of derision struggled desperately for ascendancy.

—The Democratic party quarrelled, divided, and threw away the Presidency in 1860. No other party did half so much towards effecting its overthrow as itself. It still held the Supreme Court and both Houses of the incoming Congress; by secession and rebellion, it squandered these also. That secession, that Rebellion, were pre-eminently the work of Democratic politicians. Those of the South defied the authority and sought to destroy the unity of the republic; those of the North pledged themselves to resist "coercion" unto blood, but didn't. The spirit remained willing, but the flesh was weak. Hence, secession and rebellion, after a long, desperate, costly, bloody struggle, were crushed out.

The Republicans were but two-fifths of the American people in 1860. They elected their President through the Democratic split, engineered by the Southern Democracy on purpose that they *should* elect him. Congress was made over to them by the withdrawal of the Southern Democrats. The Supreme Court, so far as it became Republican at all, was likewise made over to them by the Rebellion.

President Lincoln was eminently a man of Peace. The Democracy allowed him but this alternative—"Fight, or break your inaugural oath to execute faithfully the duties of the Presidential office." They backed him to the wall, and, by the bombardment of Fort Sumter, compelled him to fight.

Slavery was the inciting, overruling cause of secession. Slavery said to the Union, "One of us must die!" whereupon President Lincoln, standing for the Union, said, "Then it shall be Slavery!" and his word was ultimately made good.

Before the war began, Horatio Seymour assailed the Republicans on suspicion that they would not tamely submit to disunion as bitterly as he did yesterday. He accused them as recklessly in 1861 as he does in 1868. He held them then responsible for the consequences of Secession and Rebellion; and he does so to-day. Rivers of blood have been shed, mountains of debt have been piled up; and he charges it all, not to those who assailed, but to those who upheld, the Union. He declared that we could never subdue what he called the South; but we did.

He predicted that we would bankrupt the Treasury and confiscate the property of our people; but the farms and houses that he pronounced mortgaged for more than their value by the war debt are worth as much coin to-day as they were when his party quarreled itself out of power. And every dollar of the debt, every drop of the blood, he would score up to our count, is righteously chargeable to the other. He talks to-day as though he had been an open instead of a covert traitor throughout our great struggle. If it was right to maintain the Union by war, then the cost of that war is justly chargeable to those who sought to destroy the Union.

We never heard of a speech by Seymour during the war that was not chuckled over by avowed sympathizers at the North with the Rebels; and he spoke yesterday in the same vein to the assembled Confederate Congressmen and Generals in Tammany Hall. As usual, he blamed the Republicans for everything, the Rebels for nothing. It is nothing, or worse than nothing, to him that four millions of our countrymen whom Democracy left slaves Republican rule has set free. It is nothing, or worse, to him that no slave-chain now clanks in all our broad land. He prates of the debt; but he loathes the debt because it represents the means whereby slavery and Democratic Rebellion were overthrown. He prates of liberty and equality, but mourns over broken shackles and the shattered domination of caste. For the first time in our history, every man in our country enjoys the protection of equal laws; and for this Seymour regards the Republicans with an implacable hate. For, if history shall regard the last seven years as the second heroic age of our country, what can it say of Horatio Seymour that he should not hear with a shudder?

Radical System of Retrenchment.

From the N. Y. World.

The Rump Congress does not scruple to vote away millions by the round score for the maintenance of a useless standing army; for the royal travels of a holiday navy; for the keeping up of a rotten and corrupt breeding-school for the supply of radicalism under the guise of a Freedmen's Bureau; and for the support of a military despotism in ten subjugated and peacefully disposed States of the Union. This money is drawn from revenues literally wrung from the sweat-earned wages of helpless tax-payers, who must patiently submit to the wrong until the proper time arrives for protecting themselves by the ballot.

They increased their own pay two thousand a year, exclusive of mileage, which is drawn from the Treasury at the rate of ten cents per mile, while they pay on an average about three and a half cents. They also gave twenty per cent. extra allowance to their own clerks in both Houses; which brings their favoritism into conspicuous and condemning prominence; for the department clerks whose pay they refused to increase are employed all the year round, while the Congressional clerks, who are much better paid, have from three to six months leave of absence out of every twelve. Perhaps Mr. Greeley can convince the people of the justice of this, by his prompt and irresistible logic.

The barefaced hypocrisy of these professed retrenchers is unspeakably shameful, and the country should know the facts. Take General Grant for one, whose tender conscience compelled him to recall his earnest recommendation of increase to the clerks, and use his influence to prevent the allowance, now urging increase of the army officers' pay thirty-three and a third per cent., including his own pay. This distinguished advocate of a reduced expenditure of the public means, who receives over $20,000 pay per annum, does not find it inconsistent with his avowed principle on the subject to keep a squad of troops quartered near his residence, to do his gardening, house-carpentering, etc., and to drive his own carriage, his wife's carriage, and his children's carriage about the streets of the national capital, all of which troops are paid out of the people's money for military duty.

These men do not hesitate to squander one or two hundred millions annually for party advancement, directly and indirectly. They are totally oblivious of cost where their own interests are to be subserved. Nearly fifty millions have been spent already to support that iniquitous establishment, the Freedmen's Bureau, and it has been extended another year's existence. If there were anything wanting to convict Mr. Bingham and his followers of downright hypocrisy in this matter, it might easily be found in the palpable connection of the radical party with the potential fraud leagues that are steadily sapping the very life of our revenue. It secretly conspires with the whisky and tobacco lobbyists, takes fat bribes, and lends itself to the success of the most enormous and shameful system of robbery of a people's revenue that ever existed. This is the radical conception of honesty and good faith.

The South and the Electoral College.

From the N. Y. Times.

Although Senator Edmunds' resolution has been properly dropped, we trust that Congress will not adjourn until it has made provision for participation by the South in the Presidential election. Mr. Trumbull's argument against a measure conferring upon Congress a discretionary power to count or omit the votes of Southern States is unassailable. Nothing whatever should be left to the opinion or will of those whose political position exposes them always to the suspicion of partiality. The right of the reconstructed States to stand on the footing of other States in regard to electoral votes is incontestible, and nothing affecting it should be subject to partisan interference. It is not more necessary to guard against fraud in the case of Arkansas, Florida, North Carolina, or any other State which may perfect its reorganization, than in the case of New Jersey, or New York; and the authority would be dangerous which contemplated any other contingency. Hence the undesirableness of Mr. Edmunds' resolution. The object of its promoter may have been good, but it was too apparently liable to abuse to be adopted with safety. Congress cannot afford to encounter the imputation of tampering with the Presidential vote. Whatever else partisanship may have achieved or attempted, let it be rigidly excluded from the Electoral College. The integrity of the ballot-box is of greater importance than the triumph or defeat of any candidate.

We agree with the *Post* that Congress ought not to separate until it has admitted to the Union every Southern State which complies with the terms of the Reconstruction acts. No object to be gained by an early adjournment compares in importance with the object to be served by perfecting the Union previous to the election for the Presidency. How the States may possibly vote is not a matter for consideration. The main point to be attained is, that they shall take part, in due form, in an election which may be thus made the means of signalizing their restoration to the fellowship of the Union. The accomplishment of this result is worth the brief extension of the session which it would probably involve.

But whether Congress finish its work, or adjourn, leaving it unfinished, it will expose itself to grave animadversion if it leave the question of counting votes open for future settlement. On every ground of propriety and right, that question should be decided authoritatively before the election. Let the country understand what States will participate in the election, and what States will be excluded by default? A joint resolution, passed on the eve of adjournment, may define the standing of States which, being still subject to military or provisional government, will have no claim to recognition in the counting of electoral votes. It is neither just nor expedient to expose a question so important and yet so delicate to the chances of partisan controversy.

The Convention in a Fog—A Grand Opportunity Lost.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The country has for some months past looked forward with interest and anxiety to the assembling of the Democratic National Convention. It has been universally regarded as an event of no ordinary importance. The people, weary of radical misrule, have besought the organized Democracy to cast aside all dead issues, to accept the lessons of the war, and with a broad and comprehensive platform and a fitting candidate to unite all the elements of opposition and rescue the country from the hands of the Jacobins and jobbers of Congress who have run riot in Washington for the past two years.

Never did a party enjoy a more favorable opportunity to recover its lost ground and to secure political supremacy for the next quarter of a century, and never was good fortune in greater danger of being recklessly thrown away. The Convention has now been in session in this city for two days, and enough is known of its action to render it almost certain that its strength will be frittered away through the folly and blunders of its leaders, and that instead of coming up to the standard of public expectation it is doomed to take rank with the worst of those narrow-minded Copperhead gatherings that during the war left the Democracy in a helpless minority in every State of the Union.

Let us look for a moment at the facts. Two years ago Congress perfected what is known as the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, leaving to the States the right to control the question of suffrage, but providing that where any portion of the people shall be debarred from voting on account of race or color the persons thus disfranchised shall be excluded from enumeration in calculating the basis of representation. The *Herald* predicted for such a policy the universal approval of the people, and upon the issue of the amendment as a full and final settlement of the question of reconstruction the Republicans swept the country from Maine to California, electing every Governor and nearly every Congressman throughout the loyal States. Hoffman and his Tammany backers in this State set themselves up in opposition to this reconstruction policy and suffered a disastrous defeat. But the Jacobin leaders, as soon as they had secured power, disregarded the emphatic popular verdict and inaugurated an entirely new and revolutionary policy, usurping the functions of the Executive, raising the General of the Army into a military despot, ruling the Southern States by the bayonet, forcing upon them unqualified negro suffrage, disfranchising white citizens, and finally destroying the authority of the Supreme Court, in order that the judicial arm might not be stretched over the Constitution to shield it from these revolutionary assaults. The country grew disgusted and alarmed at this bad faith and violence on the part of the radical Congress, and the result was the breaking down of the large majorities of 1866 in State after State, the redemption of Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and California, and finally the overwhelming flood in New York which swept the radicals from power and buried them under fifty thousand Democratic majority.

This powerful conservative reaction turned hopefully to the organized Democracy as the nucleus of a movement in the great Presidential struggle that should complete the work commenced last fall and give peace to the nation. But it demanded a substantial reform—a final settlement of all the vexed questions of copperheadism and niggerheadism, and a complete reorganization of the opposition on the basis of a recognition of the war and of the great changes it had brought in its train. Especially in New York did the splendid conservative majority of fifty thousand claim consideration; and from the fact that the Democratic leaders and their organs gave countenance and support to the Chase movement it was believed that they were aroused to the importance of the occasion. But it seems that the popular cry was only echoed by them as a means of killing off Pendleton, and that while shouting for Chase they were, as usual, preparing the way for the success of their own selfish intrigues. It is acknowledged that New York, with her commanding influence, her large electoral vote, her great wealth, and her magnificent revolution of 1867, had only to declare boldly in favor of this Chase movement from the start to control the action of the Convention and carry the conservative banner to victory. Her delegates, actuated by personal views and quarrelling among themselves, have sacrificed all their power, and whatever the result may be, the responsibility lies at their doors.

The truth is, the New York Democracy have broken faith with the conservative masses, and have shown themselves to be without intelligence to grasp the situation or courage to vindicate their own position. Beginning with Hoffman, and continuing on through Seymour and Belmont down to poor Church, they are all ignorant of the great lessons of the past eight years, butting their copper heads against the idea that the war was unconstitutional, that Lincoln was unconstitutional, that Congress is unconstitutional; and that there is nothing in strict conformity with the Constitution except Jeff Davis, General Lee, poor Pierce and the old Democratic organization, embracing Tammany Hall and the Albany Regency. These men, after playing fast and loose with Seymour, have now hit upon the expedient of nominating a country lawyer and Albany accountant as New York's choice for the Presidency, in place of Chief Justice Chase. Their platform, carried in the pocket of one of their numerous candidates for Governer, is as weak and wishy-washy as their candidate. They do not recognize the fourteenth amendment, as the people demanded they should, nor do they properly denounce the barbarism, brutality, and degradation of negro political and social equality in the Southern States. They are bold only in cheating and rascality and timid where courage is a virtue. The result will be that after exposing their own weakness and cowardice they will become parties to a platform as unmeaning as that of the mongrel Chicago Convention, and to a nomination that will be miserably beaten in every State in the Union. Not a candidate they have named stands a chance of success, and the probability is that whatever their action may be, Judge Chase will still be in the field, with a complete conservative ticket in every State. They will thus not only be compelled to submit to the rule of Grant and the radicals for four years to come, but will lose the State spoils, for which alone some of them are playing. In fact, unless they nominate Chase they may as well abandon politics as a profession, break up their organization, and make up their minds to go to work and earn an honest living during the rest of their days.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18, 1868.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—In pursuance of resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors at a stated meeting held this day, notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company, that they will have the privilege of subscribing, either directly or by substitution under such rules as may be prescribed therefor, for Twenty-five Per Cent. of additional Stock at Par, in proportion to their respective interests as they stand registered on the books of the Company, May 20, 1868.

Holders of less than four Shares will be entitled to subscribe for a full share, and those holding more Shares than a multiple of four Shares will be entitled to an additional Share.

Subscriptions to the new Stock will be received on and after May 30, 1868, and the privilege of subscribing will cease on the 30th day of July, 1868.

The instalments on account of the new Shares shall be paid in cash, as follows:—

1st. Twenty-five Per Cent. at the time of subscription, on or before the 30th day of July, 1868.

2d. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of December, 1868.

3d. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of June, 1869.

4th. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of December, 1869, or if Stockholders should prefer the whole amount may be paid up at once, or any remaining instalments may be paid up in full at the time of the payment of the second or third instalment, and each instalment paid up, shall be entitled to a pro rata dividend that may be declared on full Shares.

THOMAS M. FIRTH,
5 18 11w Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due April 1, 1870.

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of $1000 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor.

S. BRADFORD,
5 29 60 Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, June 30, and be reopened on THURSDAY, July 16, 1868.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable on Common Stock on and after JULY 15 to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th instant. All payable at this office.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.
6 16 2m

BY ORDER OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS the stockholders of the MERCANTILE LIBRARY COMPANY will be called on the following proposed amendment to the Charter:—

Section 5 The Board of Directors shall have full power to make and alter such Rules and By laws as they may deem necessary for the well-being and due management of the affairs of the Company: Provided, such By laws are not repugnant to or inconsistent with this Charter, or with the Constitution and laws of this State or of the United States.

The polls will be opened in the LIBRARY, on MONDAY, July 6 and closed SATURDAY, July 11. The hours for voting will be, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, from 4 to 9 P. M. The vote will be by ballot, each share of stock being entitled to one vote, which must be presented in person.

JOHN LARDNER, Recording Secretary.
Philadelphia, July 1, 1868. 7 2 5t

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, black or brown. Sold by all Druggists, and Perfumers, and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27 3mW

TRUSSES.

"BEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS," No. 1317 CHESNUT Street. This Truss correctly applied will cure and retain with ease the most difficult rupture; is always clean, light, easy, safe, and comfortable; used in bathing, fitted to form, never rusts, breaks, soils, becomes limber, or moves from place. No strapping. Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporter, by which the Mothers, Corpulent, and Ladies suffering with Female weakness, will find relief and perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Pile Instruments Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings for weak limbs, Suspensions, etc. Also, large stock best Leather Trusses, half usual price. Lady in attendance. 12 9 wlm

DRY GOODS.

LADIES ABOUT TO LEAVE THE city for their country houses or the sea-shore, will find it greatly to their advantage, before purchasing elsewhere, to examine

The Extensive Stock, at Greatly Reduced Prices, of

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET,

GIRARD ROW,

Comprising a complete assortment for personal or household use, of

LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, PUFFED REVERSED AND TUCKED MUSLINS, CAMBRICS, JACONETS, PIQUES, and WHITE GOODS, in every variety.

VEILS AND VEIL MATERIALS of every description, together with an extensive assortment of

HOUSEHOLD LINENS,

AT TEMPTING PRICES

In every width and quality.

SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE, SHEETING, & TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, PLANNELS, DIMITIES FOR SPREADS, AND FURNITURE COVERS, MARSEILLES, HONEYCOMB, AND OTHER SPREADS, TOWELS AND TOWELLING IN DAMASK AND HUCKABACK, SUMMER BLANKETS, TABLE COVERS, ETC.

ALSO, SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE AND SHEETING MUSLINS.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET,

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CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

NEW STYLES OF

FANCY CASSIMERES.

JAMES & LEE,

NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF MERCHANT TAILORS, CLOTHIERS, AND OTHERS, TO THEIR LARGE AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FANCY CASSIMERES, ALL THE NEW STYLES,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. w

BITTER CORDIAL.

SCHEETZ'S

CELEBRATED

BITTER CORDIAL.

N. W. Cor. of FIFTH and RACE Sts.

This medical preparation is purely vegetable, composed of various herbs, gathered from the great storehouse of nature, and selected with the utmost care. It is a reliable Family Medicine, and can be taken by either infant or adult with the same beneficial results. It is a certain, prompt and speedy remedy for Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Bowel Complaint, Dyspepsia, Lowness of Spirits, Faintings, Sick Stomach, Headache, etc. It creates an appetite, proves a powerful digester of food, and will counteract the effects of liquor in a few minutes. As indisputable evidence of its medical properties, we append the following:—

Strong Testimonial from Fire Marshal Blackburn.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10, 1868.

Jacob Scheetz, Esq.—My Dear Sir:—Some eight months ago, when suffering from great nervous prostration, the result of exposure and overtasked energies, I was induced by you (an old friend) to take as a Tonic your celebrated Bitter Cordial; and so agreeably surprising have been its beneficial effects, that I cannot refrain from thus bearing testimony in its favor. As a beverage, it is as pleasant and delightful as a glass of rich dark-brown Sherry; as an appetizer before meals, perfectly magical, and as a digester of food, the most potent compound I ever knew. Altogether, I consider it one of the happiest combinations of medicinal herbs ever offered to the public as a curative. I most cheerfully and confidently recommend it to every sufferer from Debility, Dyspepsia, and Rheumatism. As a substitute for the villanous alcoholic and vinous concoctions imbibed at too many of the public bars of the present day, it must also prove a blessing.

Very truly yours,
ALEXANDER W. BLACKBURN,
6 16 mw 13t Fire Marshal.

GROCERIES, ETC.

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply families at their country residences with every description of

FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, ETC.,

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
117 rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

FURNITURE, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1795

A. S. ROBINSON,

FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES,

ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC.

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Third Door above the Continental,
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EDMUND YARD & CO.,

No. 617 CHESNUT STREET,

Are closing out their

Stock of White Goods, Linens, Shawls, Etc.,

BY AUCTION,

They invite the attention of the Trade. 4 24 10t*

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
Also, WOOL SACKS.
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WILLIAMS, GRANT, COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 8 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa and Broma,
Crecker, Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 1 7 1*

806.—CAST-OFF CLOTHING.—THE HIGHest price paid for Ladies and Gents. Address H. BRITTON, 4 16 1mrp No. 806 SOUTH Street.

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,

FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND,

Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.

ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,

Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.

Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, in bond at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

HAVING PURCHASED THE INTEREST OF THOMAS WRIGGINS, ESQ.

My late partner in the firm of WRIGGINS & WARDEN, I am now prepared to offer

A NEW AND VARIED STOCK OF

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

AT THE OLD STAND,

S. E. CORNER FIFTH AND CHESNUT STS.

And respectfully request a continuance of the patronage so long and liberally bestowed upon the late firm. Particular attention given to the repairing of WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

A. B. WARDEN.
Philadelphia, March 16, 1868. 6 3 wfm2m

JEWELRY! JEWELRY!

S. E. Corner Tenth and Chesnut.

NEW STORE. NEW GOODS.

WRIGGINS & CO.,

(Formerly Wriggins & Warden, Fifth and Chesnut) invite attention to their New Jewelry Store, S. E. corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

We are now prepared, with our Extensive Stock, to offer GREAT INDUCEMENTS to buyers.

WATCHES of the most celebrated makers. JEWELRY, and SILVER WARE, always the latest designs and best qualities.

Goods especially designed for BRIDAL PRESENTS.

Particular attention given to the Repairing of WATCHES AND JEWELRY. [6 1 mwf

WRIGGINS & CO.,

S. E. Corner Tenth and Chesnut Streets.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

WATCHES OF THE FINEST MAKERS,

DIAMOND AND OTHER JEWELRY,

Of the latest styles,

SOLID SILVER AND PLATED-WARE, ETC. ETC.

SMALL STUDS FOR EYELET HOLES,

A large assortment just received, with a variety of settings. [5 1 4p

FINE WATCHES.

We keep always on hand an assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"

Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

FARR & BROTHER,

Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc
11 15 mthrp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

TURRET CLOCKS

G. W. RUSSELL,

Importer and dealer in fine Watches, French Clocks, Gold Jewelry, Etc., No. 23 N. SIXTH Street, having received the agency of

STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS,

is prepared to make estimates and contracts for putting up these Clocks for Town Halls, Churches, School Houses, Etc., in the full assurance that they are the best and cheapest

TURRET CLOCKS

in the United States,

Inquiries by mail promptly answered. 5 26]

LUMBER.

1868. SPRUCE JOIST, SPRUCE JOIST, HEMLOCK, HEMLOCK. 1868.

1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE, SEASONED CLEAR PINE, CHOICE PATTERN PINE, SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR. 1868.

1868. FLORIDA FLOORING, FLORIDA FLOORING, CAROLINA FLOORING, VIRGINIA FLOORING, DELAWARE FLOORING, ASH FLOORING, WALNUT FLOORING, FLORIDA STEP BOARDS, RAIL PLANK. 1868.

1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BDS AND PLANK, WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK. 1868.

1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, RED CEDAR, WALNUT AND PINE. 1868.

1868. SEASONED POPLAR, SEASONED CHERRY, ASH, WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1868.

1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868.

1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING, CAROLINA H. T. SILLS, NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868.

1868. CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS SHINGLES, MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2300 SOUTH Street. 1868.

1 15

T. P. GALVIN & CO.,

LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,

BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,

(So CALLED), PHILADELPHIA,

AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER BOARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish orders at wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port.

Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HACKMATACK SHIP-KNEES. 1 31 stuth]

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY.

UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL, NOS. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH Street.

ESLER & BRO., PROPRIETORS.

Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.

Newels, Balusters, Brackets, and Wood Mouldings

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.

Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches,

BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, AND WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 13]

BRANDY, WINE, GIN, ETC.

NEALL & McBRIDE,

IMPORTERS OF

BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, ETC.,

AND DISTILLERS OF

FINE OLD RYE, BOURBON AND MONONGAHELA

WHISKY,

PURE AND UNADULTERATED,

No. 151 South FRONT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Liquors by the Bottle and Demijohn furnished expressly for family and medicinal purposes. Orders by mail will be promptly attended to. 1 2 thsturp

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF "PLANT Dore" Champagne, imported and for sale by JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR., 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF "GOLD Lac" Champagne, imported and for sale by JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR., 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets.

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF "GLORia" Champagne, imported and for sale by JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR., 4 11] 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL.—AN INVOICE of the above, for sale by JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR., 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

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STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Terms—Board, Tuition, etc.—per scholastic year, $500

NO EXTRAS,

Circulars at Messrs. Fairbanks & Ewing's, No. 718 CHESNUT Street; also at Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers', No. 306 CHESNUT Street.

Address, personally or by note,

N FOSTER BROWNE, Principal,
10 2 thmf South Amboy, N. J.

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 333 SOUTH STREET

Has large assortment of MILLINERY.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Silk, Velvet, Felt, Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles. Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc., wholesale and retail. 8 6 3

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C

H. S. K. C.

Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

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PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
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CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

No. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,

BELOW WALNUT.

An assortment of NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES always on hand at REASONABLE PRICES. 6 5 fmw3m

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM

SCOURING.

ALBERDYLL, MARX & CO.,

NO. 122 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET

AND

NO. 510 RACE STREET. [3 10 mw

GAS FIXTURES.

GAS FIXTURES.—MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA, No. 716 CHESNUT Street, manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., etc., would call the attention of the public to their large and elegant assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, etc. They also introduce gas-pipes into dwellings and public buildings, and attend to extending, altering, and repairing gas-pipes.

All work warranted. 11 3

THE STEAM GENERATOR

MANUFACTURING COMPANY

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL, - - - $100,000

This Company are now prepared to furnish

WIEGAND'S PATENT IMPROVED STEAM GENERATOR,

Of any power required, upon two weeks' notice. They have been introduced in this city, and thoroughly tested, with most satisfactory results, and are sold UNDER GUARANTEE OF ABSOLUTE SAFETY FROM DESTRUCTIVE EXPLOSION. They are cheaper in first cost, and in expense of erection, more economical in fuel, durable and convenient in use than any other apparatus for generating steam.

OFFICE OF COMPANY,

(ROOMS Nos. 5 and 6),

No. 528 WALNUT STREET

NELSON J. NICKERSON, President,
EDWARD H. GRAHAM,
1 4 3m Secretary and Treasurer

MRS. SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:—

Having learned to regard the TELEGRAPH as a liberal and progressive paper I was greatly surprised to notice in yesterday's issue a most unkind and ungenerous sneer at Mrs. Susan B. Anthony, for an endeavor to carry out her convictions of duty, and obtain for those she deems oppressed a right to assist in making and administering laws under which they live and by which they must be governed.

I am not at all favorable to *political* rights for women, but cannot remain silent and hear the honest advocates of these rights sneered at or maligned. Nor can I feel other than the most unmitigated contempt and disgust for those brutal and unmanly men of the Democratic Convention who received Mrs. Anthony's application for admission with ribaldry and jeers.

It seems to me to be out of place for an organ of the Republican party to greet with derision Mrs. Anthony's efforts to obtain a hearing in behalf of her own sex before six hundred men, when it is notorious that a woman has been hired and paid for the last six years to advocate before the public the candidates and measures of the Republican party, and that she has several times stumped the country on this business, not only speaking to gatherings of thrice six hundred men, on many occasions, but frequently descending to the bitterest invective and abuse against those whose political creed has differed from that of her pay-masters, impugning motives and blackening reputations with a ferocity and malignity unknown to male politicians. And yet no ridicule has been cast upon her for "unsexing herself," nor has she, by her strong-mindedness, "forfeited all claim to respectful attention."

"Strange such a difference there should be
'Twixt Tweedledum and Tweedledee."

Mrs. Susan B. Anthony although not so fluent a speaker is much more able and logical than the female above alluded to, and altogether a more sincere and earnest woman. One whose heart and hand is ever ready to comfort and sustain her struggling sisters women, and who never withholds her support or co-operation from any movement, however it may differ from her own, which has for its object the moral, mental, or social advancement of her sex. M. A. C.

Philadelphia, July 8.

Clubs in London.

The London correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* writes under date of May 6, as follows:—

This week the West End Clubs are holding their annual meetings. It is curious to note the interest which people who are eminent in the world take in the inner life of their Club. One of the most impassioned speeches I ever heard John Bright deliver was in support of a technical mode of registering a vote at his Club. I have seen legislators of renown harrying from library to smoking room, from smoking-room to dining-room, canvassing with eager voice and excited looks for a friend who had been proposed as one of the Committee. The requisitions to the latter body are often of a frivolous kind, yet they are indited with all the form of an address to the Crown.

One paper I remember, which lay on the library table for signatures for six weeks, memorialized the committee to allow the doors of the library to be pushed open, instead of being pulled open! I was implored to sign it by one of the "men of the time," and I assented gravely, as though it was not to be hastily done. What stories a committee man could reveal! At one time I could not understand the ambition of some of my fellow-clubmen to get on the committee; I now begin to suspect it is a love of scandal and of delicate inquiries. A tremendous dispute, which almost ended in the disruption of a Club of the first rank, occurred lately through the complaint of a member, that another member, while drinking his wine after dinner, had thrust up his feet on a chair! The Committee became a jury, and witnesses were examined *pro* and *con*. The verdict was, not guilty, but the prosecutors were so indignant that they have since taken the revenge of black-balling furiously a gentleman who was known to be a friend of the incautious diner. The frivolous charges against the footmen; the absurd suggestions about the internal arrangements—these things are nuts and wine to some people, while to others they are a horror. A place on the Library Committee I do not despise, but on the other I would hardly serve for any "bounty" they could offer.

Mr. Cyrus Field, by the way, has been elected a member of the Reform Club. I should say he is a clubable man, for he is chatty and good tempered; but he must avoid those tender family confidences which have escaped him on certain public occasions. A great deal may be excused in a man who speaks under the circumstances amidst which Mr. Field has stood, and at such times people will listen in silence to an affectionate epistle from home, or to an assurance as to the substance of his nightly prayers; but this "gushing" strain is fatal in quiet times, among the scoffers of a club. They detect even the slightest peculiarity of dress or habit, and are ruthless as to forwardness or obtrusive sentiments.

The Athenæum Club, which is the most exclusive perhaps in Europe, and which contains among its members all the aristocracy of intellect and culture, is always ready when practicable, to forward the aims of distinguished authors or savans of another country. The splendid libraries of the Athenæum and the Reform Clubs are of much service in this way. If I am not mistaken, Dr. J. G. Palfrey, when preparing the materials for his admirable "History of New England"—a work which is greatly prized by the learned in this country, and which is to be found in almost every valuable collection of books—found the libraries I have named of considerable assistance in his researches. The Athenæum Club paid Dr. Palfrey, I think, the compliment of admission to its privileges. Those who are unfamiliar with the Club system in England will hardly see the significant testimony this apparently slight sign of respect really bears to the reputation of the scholar to whom it relates.

—Work on the new Ohio Female College at College Hill, began on Tuesday last. The building is to be ready for occupation by September next.

—It is stated that the Massachusetts delegation to the National Soldiers and Sailors' Convention will number 200—20 from each Congressional District.

—A firm in West Brookfield, Mass., who manufacture condensed milk, have received an order from China for 1,728,000 cans.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

THE BOARD OF SCHOOL CONTROL.—The Board of School Controllers met yesterday afternoon, President Shippen in the chair.

A number of communications were read and properly referred, among them the following:—From the Second Section, giving notice that the Boys' and Girls' Grammar Schools have been removed from the Washington building, Fifth street, below Washington avenue, to the G. W. Neblinger building, on Carpenter street, above Sixth. Also, the Secondary School, No. 5, had been removed from Mount Zion Church, Christian street, below Sixth, to the G. W. Neblinger building.

From the Twelfth section, asking $25,000 for the purpose of building a school-house on the lot lately purchased by the city on Noble street, above Fifth.

From the Sixteenth section, asking a transfer of the St. John Street Secondary School to the new school building, Fourth street, above George, as soon as possible.

From the Twenty-eighth Section, asking that $100 be allowed Charles Williams, contractor for by order of the School Board of the Twenty-first Section, in September, 1867, for a heater for the Camac and Diamond street school-house. Referred to the Committee on Property.

From the Nineteenth Section, asking the purchase of two lots of ground, as follows:—One on the north side of York street and east side of Hancock, being 92 feet in width on York street, and 120 feet in depth on Hancock street, at $3·50 per foot. Another, 150 by 200 feet, on the north side of Cumberland street and east side of Emerald street, the price of the lot $10,000. Referred to the Committee on Property.

From the Twentieth Section, asking that permission be given to St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal Church to establish a branch Sunday school in the school building southwest corner of Twentieth and Jefferson streets. Referred to the Committee on Property.

From the Twenty-sixth Section, asking that $8400 be appropriated out of the million loan bill to build a four division school as an addition to the Pollock School on the south end of the lot. Referred to Committee on Property.

From the Twenty-seventh section, asking for $35 000, for the erection of a grammar school buding at northwest corner of Thirty-eighth and Woodland streets; also, asking that water be introduced into the new school building at Thirty-sixth and Ludlow streets. Referred to the Committee on Property.

Mr. Green, Chairman of the Committee on Property, presented a long report, asking appropriations for the several sections, for new school buildings and additions. It led to a long and animated debate, participated in by Messrs. Samuel, Wetherill, Steinmetz, Green, Freeborn, and others. The principal cause of the discussion was a resolution offered by Mr. Samuel, directing the officers of the Board to sign a warrant for the new school house in the Twentieth Ward, on Ninth street, above Columbia avenue, and Warnock street, above Oxford, as the amount asked therefor was thought to be extortionate.

This motion Mr. Green moved to amend by referring the matter to the City Solicitor, as to the power of the Board to take such action in the premises under the existing state of the case. This was agreed to by a vote of 19 years to 2 nays; and the resolutions were then adopted, in substance, making appropriations as follows:—

First Section, $30,000; Second, $18,000; Third, $18,000; Fourth, $25,700; Tenth, $15,000; Twelfth, $27,500; Twenty-second, $38,000; Twenty-seventh, $35,000, and Girls' Normal School, $60,000, making in all $237,200 for new school buildings and additions.

A resolution advancing the rent of the Wissahickon School, and another abolishing the Mechanics' Institute, formed a part of the report.

Mr. Freeborn, Chairman of the Committee on Central High-School, submitted a report containing the names of the pupils who will graduate to-morrow morning.

Also, a supplementary one, stating that certain schools had not complied with the regulations of the Board, in sending a certain number of pupils to the Central High School. The schools, with the Principals referred to, are as follows:—Northeast, E. J. Brooke; Forest, J. C. Sickel; Kittenhouse, F. F. Christine; Fayette, J. Emmons Bryan; Irving, G. H. Stout; Jackson, Geo. Yeager, and Madison, J. C. Mattindale.

Mr. James H. McBride characterized the report as most unjust and unfair, as in some instances the parents of pupils did not desire their sons sent to the High School, and hence the inability of the Principal of the Sectional School to comply with the rule of the Board; not, however, that they were either incompetent or derelict in their duties, but from the existing circumstances of the case. To hold up the teachers named to public ridicule and condemnation, was an outrageous injustice which he would not countenance, inasmuch as said sectional teachers were condemned without a hearing. The reasons for their non-compliance with the rule had not been advanced, and he seconded a motion of Mr. Steinmetz, that the disposition of the question be laid over until the proper information be obtained from the principals and sections named as to the reasons why the rule had not been complied with. The motion was not agreed to, and the report was adopted as offered.

The Committee on Girls' High and Normal School submitted a report, notifying the Board of numerous changes, removals, and transfers of teachers in certain sections, which was adopted.

Mr. McBride, from the Committee on Grammar, Secondary, and Primary Schools, presented a report fixing the salaries of janitors of certain school-houses, which was adopted. Also, a report reconsidering certain proposed modifications in the report adopted in April last, for the government and discipline of the schools of the district, to take place on the first of September next.

An effort was made to postpone the consideration of the report without its being read, but the Board insisted upon hearing its contents, and it was read by the Secretary. Mr. McBride explained its purposes and merit, and a kind of general conversational debate followed. The report was then adopted as presented, its main features being as follows:—

Resolved, That the terms "Consolidated Grammar" and "Unclassified" be stricken out wherever they occur, and the word "Consolidated" be substituted.

Resolved, That the studies pursued in the Consolidated Schools may embrace all grades taught in the Primary, Secondary, and Grammar Schools inclusive, and that requisitions shall be made for such supplies as the attainments of the pupils require.

Resolved, That when the grade of an unclassified school has been changed to that of Secondary, the Committee on Grammar, Secondary, and Primary Schools, in conjunction with the Controller, shall designate the character of supplies generally.

Resolved, That the salary of the Principal and assistant teachers in the Consolidated Schools for boys, or boys and girls, shall be graded as follows, viz.:—

Schools of one Division, Principal, $600; two Divisions, Principal, $800; First Assistant, $400; three Divisions, Principal, $900; First Assistant, $450; Second Assistant, $360; four Divisions, Principal, $1200; First Assistant, $450; Second, $400; Third, $360; five Divisions, Principal, $1200; First Assistant, $500, Second, $450; Third $400; Fourth, $360; six Divisions, Principal, $1300; First Assistant, $500; Second, $450; Third, $400; Fourth, $360; and Fifth, $360; seven Divisions, Principal, $1400; First Assistant, $500 Second, $450; Third and Fourth, $400; and Fifth and Sixth, $360; eight or more Divisions, Principal, $1500; First Assistant, $500; Second, $450; Third and Fourth, $460; and Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh, $360.

The Chairman of the Committee stated, in response to an inquiry of the President of the Board, that the changes proposed in the fixing of salaries in the different schools, to conform to the wishes of the committee for the best advancement of the interest of the schools, would require an expenditure of $300 or $400 merely.

Mr. Steinmetz, from the Joint Committee on Qualifications of Teachers and Boys' Secondary and Primary Schools, presented a report, requiring additional qualifications than those already required, and including, among other provisions, one that females could not be eligible to the position of Principal of Boys' Grammar Schools. After a lively debate, the report was postponed.

Mr. McBride offered a resolution allowing the officers a vacation of three weeks, provided they make such arrangements as will keep the office open during vacation.

Mr. Freeborn offered a preamble and series of resolutions relative to the death of Mr. John Rittenhouse, for many years a Controller from the Twenty-second Section, which were adopted unanimously, after which the Board adjourned.

CONSECRATION SERVICES.—The Apostolic Edicts erecting the new See of Scranton and Harrisburg, and appointing the Right Rev. William O'Hara, D. D., Bishop of the former, and the Rev. J. F. Shanahan, D. D., of the latter, were received last week, and the ceremony of consecration will take place in the Cathedral in this city on Sunday next, the Right Rev. J. F. Wood, D. D., Bishop of Philadelphia, to be the consecrator. The sermon will be delivered by Rev. M. O'Connor, S. J., and the ceremonies will be conducted by Rev. A. J. McConomy, master of ceremonies.

A procession of the Right Rev. Bishops and Rev. clergy will pass from Logan Square, through the east gate, into the Cathedral, where the impressive ceremonies will at once be proceeded with.

The choir will number between forty and fifty voices, accompanied by the Germania Orchestra. After the Mass at 7 o'clock A. M., the Cathedral will be cleared and the Cathedral chapel will be closed after the 8 o'clock Mass, and no one will be admitted to the ceremony of the consecration at the last Mass without a ticket.

THE MOROCCO MANUFACTURERS.—At the recent meeting of the Morocco Manufacturers' National Exchange, at which the establishments in this city were represented, Mr. Nugent, of Newark, called the attention of the meeting to the fact that numerous strikes had occurred among beamsmen, finishers, and other workmen in different morocco establishments in Philadelphia, New York, etc., and desired that some concert of action might be had among the manufacturers for the purpose of establishing a regular scale of prices, graduated according to the cost of living in the different cities, and by this means put an end to strikes, which in the end generally resulted disastrously to the workmen. The President of the Exchange, M. S. Kerrigan, Esq., suggested that individual members of the different local exchanges communicate with the Congressmen for their several districts, and endeavor to impress upon their minds the importance of remedying the defects in the present tax law, and also the necessity of some attempt to modify the tariff on goat skins.

BURLESQUE FIREMAN'S PARADE.—This evening the Duster Steam Fire Company, No. 14, will return home from Reading. They will be received by a number of companies composing the burlesque Fire Brigade. Edward F. Casey, of the Screw Guzzle Hose, will act as Chief Marshal of the procession. The Dusters will reach the city at a quarter before 7 o'clock. The route over which the parade will pass is as follows:—Form on west side of Broad street, right resting on Callowhill, out Callowhill to Sixteenth, down Sixteenth to Christian, down Christian to Third, up Third to Walnut, up Walnut to Eighth, up Eighth to Coates, up Coates to Eleventh, up Eleventh to Girard avenue, down Girard avenue to Sixth, down Sixth to Green, down Green to Front, and there dismiss.

ACCIDENTS.—Agnes Flood, twenty-seven years old, a resident of Nicetown, fell yesterday at her own door-step, and broke her ankle.

Martin Walpheimer, thirty-three years old, residing in Prosperous alley, fell from a wagon yesterday at Seventh and Catharine streets, and a wheel passed over an arm, crushing it badly. He was taken to the hospital.

As Mrs. Agnes Vincent was walking yesterday with her husband at Eleventh and South streets, her shoe caught in her dress, throwing her down and fracturing one of her arms. Removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

DELAYED.—The cars of the Union Passenger Railroad were detained yesterday morning over two hours in consequence of workmen repairing the water pipe on Franklin street, above Spring Garden. In most cases the cars are allowed to be pushed over the opening in the street, but in this case they were compelled to stand, thereby interrupting the entire line. Passengers were compelled to walk, as nothing could be done to remedy the dilemma.

AT QUARANTINE.—The schooner William Allen, from Cagua, stopped several days since at Quarantine, has been ordered to discharge her cargo at that point. It consists of sugar and molasses.

DIED OF HIS INJURIES.—John Cassiday, who was seriously hurt by the falling of the wall at Eighth and Market streets on the 1st of last month, died of his injuries yesterday, at his residence, No. 762 Rodman street.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY JOTTINGS.

—The members of the Keystone Club arrived in the city last evening from New York, where they had been stopping since last Friday. They numbers about 500, and were accompanied by the United States band. They were received at the wharf by a committee, and escorted to their headquarters, Chesnut street, below Sixth.

—A meeting of delegates to the Temperance Cemetery Convention will be held in the Hall of the Ark of Safety Division, S. of T., N. W. corner of Second and Poplar streets, this evening, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of electing permanent officers and transacting other business.

—The semi-annual meeting of the Alumni Association of the High School will be held in the Boys' High School building, corner of Broad and Green streets, this evening, at 8 o'clock. Tickets for the High School Commencement will be ready for distribution to members.

—Persons desiring their ashes removed will do well to read and observe the following:—The ashes will be collected from Market to Callowhill and Sixth to Third, on Mondays; from Market to Callowhill and Third to the Delaware, on Tuesdays; from Callowhill to Poplar and Sixth to Third, on Wednesdays; from Callowhill to Poplar and Third to the Delaware, on Thursdays; from Poplar to Berks and Sixth to Second, on Fridays; from Poplar to Norris and Second to the Delaware, on Saturdays. Reports and complaints will receive prompt attention by addressing No. 424 Green street.

—The twentieth matinee of the American Conservatory of Music will take place at the new Horticultural Hall this afternoon.

—The population of the Almshouse on Saturday last was 2907.

—A public temperance meeting will be held in Green Street M. E. Church, Green street, above Tenth, to-morrow evening. Exercises to commence at 8 o'clock.

—Specimens of the famous Pope county clay are on exhibition in Illinois. The stratum from which this clay is taken is sixteen feet thick. The supply is believed to be inexhaustible. Large quantities are being shipped to Trenton, N. J., and other points, where it is manufactured into Queensware, strongly resembling the Liverpool iron-stone china, being equally white and flinty.

—The editors of Troy and Albany will make an excursion to Montreal, and perhaps thence to Quebec, on or about the 15th of July.

—The hay crop in Vermont this year bids fair to be unprecedentedly heavy, owing to the copious rains during the month of May and the first three weeks of June.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH street, below arch.
First week of the Terpsichorean Wonder,
R. M. CARROLL.
THE GREAT LINGARD BURLESQUE,
By JOHN E. DILLIGAN and ARCHY HUGHES,
HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS. THE WILD FAWN,
The Picture Gallery, My Father Could Charcoal, George the Charcoal Stump Speech, Dancing Master, Clog Dance, etc. 7 6 6

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE,—EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
In Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs, Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES.....4·26 MOON RISES.....9 49
SUN SETS.....7·38 HIGH WATER.....4·39

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
JAMES T. YOUNG, COATES WALTON, THOMAS POTTER. } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	June 23
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	June 24
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	June 25
Saxonia	Southampton	New York	June 26
Europa	Glasgow	New York	June 26
China	Liverpool	New York	June 27
Celtic	London	New York	June 27
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	June 30
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	June 30
Bremen	Southampton	New York	June 30
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York	July 1
Austrian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 2
Hammonia	Southampton	New York	July 3
Europe	Brest	New York	July 4
C. of N. York	Liverpool	New York	July 4
Cuba	Liverpool	New York	July 4

FOR EUROPE.

Scotia	New York	Liverpool	July 8
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	July 8
Malta	New York	Liverpool	July 9
Deutschland	New York	Bremen	July 9
Pereire	New York	Havre	July 11
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	July 11
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	July 11
Hibernia	New York	Glasgow	July 11
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	July 11
Etna	New York	Liverpool	July 15
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	July 18

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Star of the Union	Philada	New Orleans	July 8
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	July 9
H. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	July 9
Columbus	New York	Havana	July 9
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	July 11
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	July 21
Merrimack	New York	Rio Janeiro	July 25

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Star of the Union, Cooksey, New Orleans via Havana, Philada. and Southern M. S. Co.

Schr W. Frazer, Applegate, Richmond, Casner, Stickney & Wellington.

Schr Geo. S. Adams, Baker, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.

Str Diamond State, Webb, Baltimore, Remen Foster.

Str J. S. Shriver, Reynolds, Havre, A. Groves, Jr.

Str Linda, Leeds, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Chesapeake, Morshon, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Ship Savannah, Turley, 60 days from Liverpool, with mdse. and 26 passengers to Cope Bros. Towed up by tug America.

Steamship Wyoming, Barrett, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers—Mrs. H. M. Hastings, Mrs. Basham, Mrs. E. H. Zielin, Miss Virginia Zielin, and three on deck.

Br. barque Norma, Gillmore, 64 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to Henry Kersten. From the 16th to 21st May, had heavy westerly weather on the Banks of Newfoundland; saw immense quantities of ice for a distance of 250 miles.

Norw. barque Andrena, Dahl, 15 days from Trinidad, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.

Brig C. V. Williams, Thompson, 15 days from Trinidad, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.

Brig Iris, Cooker, 10 days from Sagua, in ballast to Bunting & Sons.

Brig Lima, Day, 15 days from Matanzas, with molasses to order.

Schr R. P. Case, Collins, 11 days from Cardenas, with sugar and molasses to G. W. Bernadou & Bro.

Schr J. R. Clements, Garwood, 3 days from Newbern, with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.

Schr John H. Perry, Kelly, 3 days from New Bedford, with oil to Shober & Co.

Schr Alphabet, Beauchamp, 4 days from Accomac, Va., with lumber to Moore, Wheatley & Cottingham.

Schr Olivia, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, Del., with grain to James L. Bewley & Co.

Schr John T. Lowber, Bunnell, 3 days from Indian River, Del., with wood to Conquest & Lowber.

Steamer Brunette, Howe, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 12 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to J. A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Sarah Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Mentor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Chesapeake, Mershon, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Barque A. C. Adams, Leavitt, from Cienfuegos for Philadelphia, was spoken 21st ult. off Isle of Pines.

Barque Rainbow, Bondrat for Queenstown for orders via Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Barque Ereman Dennis, Fancher, for Havre via Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Brig Frontier, Skinner, hence, at Portland 4th inst.

Brig F. A. Heath, Williams, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 5th inst.

Brig J. W. Driskell, Eaton, sailed from Cardenas 27th ult., for a port north of Hatteras.

Brig Clara M. Goodrich, Look, sailed from Cardenas 28th ult., for a port north of Hatteras—before reported cleared 15th.

Brig Thomas Walter, Robinson, sailed from Cardenas 27th ult., for a port north of Hatteras.

Brig Pomona, Brown hence, at Savannah 3d inst.

Schr Governor, hence for Portsmouth, at Holmes' Hole 6th inst.

Schr Abbie Pitman, Lombard, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Schr Rover, Crowell, sailed from Cardenas 27th ult. for a port north of Hatteras.

Schrs R. J. Mercer, King; Sophia Ann, Baker; Restless, Baxter; J. P. Cake, Endicott; E. W. Wright, Freeman; and Cyrus Fossett, Harding, hence, at Boston 6th inst.

Schr Koret, Crocker, at Cardenas 27th ult. from Sierra Morena, and sailed for Philadelphia.

Schr J. B. Allen Case, hence, at Nantucket 1st inst.

Schr T. Stockton, Nickerson, from Salem for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 3d inst.

Schrs J. H. Allen, Getzler; Harriet Rogers, Harvey; Vashti Sharp; J. M. Broomall, Crawford; E. W. Perry, Hudson; and Polly Price, from Boston for Philadelphia; H. L. Haight; from Salem for do., at Holmes' Hole 3d inst.

Schr B. W. Geoffrey, Sears, at Providence 4th inst., from Philadelphia.

Steamer Geo. H. Stout, Ford, hence, at Alexandria 6th inst.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

MISCELLANY.

The captain of the schooner Lizzie Evans, at Savannah from Philadelphia, reports that off Hatteras in a heavy gale of four hours, carried away fore gaff, but sustained no other damage.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

United States Revenue Stamps,

NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

CENTRAL DEPOT,

NO. 103 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,

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Orders received for Stamped Checks, Drafts, Receipts, Bill Heads, etc., and the best rates of commission allowed.

We have constantly on hand

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS OF ALL KINDS, AND STAMPED ENVELOPES.

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LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSETS

SEVENTEEN MILLIONS.

Short Term, Perpetual, Floating, and Rent Policies issued on favorable terms.

Office, No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

ATWOOD SMITH,
6 15 6m GENERAL AGENT.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, Southeast corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to all parts of the World.

INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods, by river, canal, lake, and land carriages to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
On merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1867.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$201,000 00
125,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400 00
50,000 United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes	52,962 50
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,070 00
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625 00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent Loan	51,000 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375 00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,000 00
80,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loans	18,000 00
7000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loans	4270 00
5,000,300 shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,800 100 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800 00
5,000 100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000 00
20,000 20 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000 00
201,900 Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	201,900 00
$1,101,400 par. Market value, Cost, $1089,879 25.	$1,102,802 50
Real Estate	36,000 00
Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,135 67
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued interest and other debts due the Company	43,334 36
Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies $7,676 66, estimated value	3,017 00
Cash in Bank	$103 07 50
Cash in Drawer	298 52
	183,315 67
	$4,067,605 10

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1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,

$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL.....$600,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS.....1,018,893 89
PREMIUMS.....1,184,846 20

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $33,692 93. INCOME FOR 1868 $350,000 00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

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Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
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INSURE AT HOME.

IN THE

Penn Mutual Life Insurance

COMPANY,

No. 921 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS, $2,000,000,

CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE,

MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18]

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No. 111 S. FOURTH Street,
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22, 1865.
CAPITAL $1,000,000 PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or On 5, 10, or 15 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among the policy holders.

Moneys received at Interest and paid on demand.

Authorized by the charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee, or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

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No. 224 WALNUT street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
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The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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Springfield Fire and Marine Ins. Co., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
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Atlantic Fire and Marine Insurance Co., PROVIDENCE, R. I.
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Insurance effected at LOWEST RATES.
All losses promptly and liberally adjusted at their
Office, No. 409 WALNUT Street,
5 9 PHILADELPHIA.

INSURE AT HOME.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 426 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

CHARTERED CAPITAL, - - $500,000
PAID IN CAPITAL, - - - $100,000
NO LOSSES OR DEBTS.

Insure against loss or damage by Fire on Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and all other insurable property, and also take Marine, Canal, and Inland Navigation Risks at the lowest rates consistent with security.

W. E. OWENS, President.
NATHAN HAINES Secretary. [5 13 3m

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Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. **108** *S. THIRD STREET.*

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1868.

The Platform of the Democracy.

WHATEVER fault may be found with the platform adopted by the Democratic National Convention yesterday, no one can complain of any vagaries, any avoidance of issue, any symbollic expression, which can be read both ways. It is singularly, it is infamously clear. It will disappoint a large number of our citizens, but it does so with such unmistakable firmness as to gainsay no questioning. If the framers had sought to drive back to the Republican party every man who has exhibited a tendency to wander after strange gods, and had sought to estrange all allies, they could not have derived a more effectual means of accomplishing such an issue. We have heard for weeks past that the Democracy was awake to the new and living issues of the day, and that in the platform would be grafted ideas which could well deserve the name of "Democratic." The result has proved that the party is not a moving body. There is no sentiment, so far as suffrage is concerned, enunciated, and the only point in which it takes a step forward, is the assumption of a bold attitude in favor of repudiation. Let us look at the provisions of the faith. The first two declarations go conveniently together. They favor the immediate restoration of the Southern States, and an amnesty to all offenders. We also favor the restoration of the States, but not under the Rebel rule. There is where the vital issue on restoration comes into conflict. We favor loyal supremacy, they declare for Rebel rule. We will leave the task of judging between the two to the people of the land. The third resolution is the most important:—

"Payment of the public debt of the United States as rapidly as practicable; all moneys drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the Government, economically administered, being honestly applied to such payment, and where the obligations of the Government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide that they shall be paid in coin, they ought in right and in justice to be paid in the lawful money of the United States."

This is dishonor, national and lasting dishonor. The Five-twenties, as we all know, were intended to be paid in gold. We pledged them to be paid in gold. In all honor, their payment in gold is demanded. But the Democracy boldly favor a breach of contract. They repudiate the pledge given at the time of contracting the debt, and favor payment in a depreciated currency. This is an insult to Chase. How can he be their candidate, when it was from his lips we had the promise that they should be paid in gold? We may seek to disguise it as we will, we may avoid and tamper with the question, and call it mild terms, if it gives us any satisfaction; but it stands forth in all its hideousness. It is a breach of faith. But not content with this, the Democracy go yet further in their mad career of repudiation. They say:—

"Fourth. Equal taxation of every species of property according to its real value, including Government bonds and other public securities."

By the very contract itself these bonds were exempted forever from taxation on the part of the nation. By what quibble, by what possible excuse do they now favor the direct and positive violation of the unmistakable contract? Let the mask be discarded. A Democratic success is the success of repudiation. If we can break part of our contract, why not break it all? If we can take five per cent. from the bonds, why not take fifty, or all, if the clamor of the ignorant and unscrupulous should demand it?

Where do we find the promised declaration in favor of universal suffrage? It cannot be detected. Two clauses refer to it. Let them speak:—

"We do declare and resolve that ever since the people of the United states threw off all subjection to the British crown, the privilege and trust of suffrage have belonged to the several States, and have been granted, regulated, and controlled exclusively by the political power of each State respectively, and that any attempt by Congress, on any pretext whatever, to deprive any State of this right, or interfere with its exercise, is a flagrant usurpation of power which can find no warrant in the Constitution, and if sanctioned by the people, will subvert our form of government.

* * * * * * *

"The abolition of the Freedmen's Bureau and all political instrumentalities designed to secure negro supremacy."

Taking these two together, what do they mean? Simply this, that the States North and *especially South* should be the only judges of suffrage, and that, as suffrage means "negro supremacy," they are opposed to it most emphatically. This is the advance of sentiments so long predicted. These are their principles, with a tirade of abuse of the Republican opposition. To sum up in two words the entire principle of the party as enunciated, we may say, "Down with the negro and up with greenbacks." Can Chase stand on such a platform? Can any Republican, or any man, except a deep-dyed Democrat, be in favor of such a platform? We think not. It is a dream—vulnerable at a score of points—and before the election arrives will be riddled to pieces through the arguments of the orators of the Republican party.

"Capacity for Dissent."

The N. Y. *World* of yesterday, in a leading article, says:—

"One of the most useful qualities of the Democracy is their capacity for dissent. The ultimate and settled action of the Democratic party is almost always harmonious; but it is a harmony generally reached by thorough canvassing, by a brisk contest of opinions, by such a reciprocation of questioning and sifting as secures the survey of a subject on all its sides."

Certainly the doctrine is one proceeding on the theory that whatever is is right. The "useful quality" is well developed both in New York and Philadelphia, and we cannot but confess that the "capacity for dissent" evinced by the delegate conventions of our city was truly astonishing. We suppose that it is intended for the Republican party to look with envy at the useful quality, and repiningly murmur to itself:

"Shall I be carried to the skies
On flowery beds of ease?
While others fought to win the prize,
And sailed through bloody seas."

Cries from the Tombs.

THE groans from the Lincoln dungeons still sound sepulchral warnings throughout the land. A Convention of convicts called together years ago drags out a slow existence, and every few months publishes an address to the people of the United States. We cannot avoid the conclusion that, like Mr. Toots, who wrote letters to himself, so these jail-birds issue manifestos solely for the pleasure of reading of their own wrongs. We are confirmed in this view by the fact that nothing practical is ever suggested by this high council. They merely bemoan the fact that tyranny has imprisoned them and cry aloud for liberty. As they have all been at liberty for three or four years, they do not arouse the mad enthusiasm of the people, as might be expected, and *sans culotte* do not parade the streets calling for the liberation of Mahony, Wall, or Dean.

The last address issued is really so absurd in its parts that we can detect no thread by which to bind the disjointed sentences together. It commences:—

"The men who, without authority of law, have been robbed of their liberty, subjected to cruelty and torture—as a means of looking to the redress of their grievances, and the preservation of the doctrines of liberty, as taught by our fathers—most respectfully present to the people of the United States, the following statement of facts, in that we have, without charges preferred, without indictment presented, without trial had, or judgment rendered, or even the poor privilege of knowing our accusers, been subjected to all the indignities usually inflicted upon the victims of arbitrary power, despotically exercised."

We pardon the change from third to first person. The heat of excitement may excuse that stab at Lindley Murray; but when, after reading the entire address, we do not find the least statement of the "cruelty and torture," we think the promise of "facts" is not fulfilled. The effusion is the joint effort of Henry Clay Dean, a most pestilent sympathizer; James W. Wall, a gentleman too good for his associates, but most deluded on all political questions; and —— Mahony, the editor of a Catholic secular journal, notorious during the war for its treasonable articles. Now it is natural to ask what object have the convicts for addressing the people? It is difficult to discover any, unless it be that they suppose that the people will treat their views with supreme deference. We can detect some such idea, for in one place they console themselves with the elevating reflection that the history of liberty is the history of imprisonments, executions, protests, and resistance against arbitrary power—Hampden Sidney, and Lafayette are but representative men who have struggled against oppression.

Heavens! What profanity! For Hampden Sidney, and Lafayette, we have come down to Mahony, Dean, and Wall! Has our nation thus sunk? Have we left no better victims to offer to tyranny than such a trio? But the most peculiar portion of the address is its continual declaration of the devotion of its authors to freedom. We find in one place the assertion that they struggled only for liberty, when history declares them to be the most relentless friends of ungoverned tyranny. The following *truthful* statement of the causes that led to the war and the result cannot but be interesting:—"These men found this Government prosperous, and left it in ruins; they entered upon it in order, and left it in anarchy; they commenced the administration of the Government when it was free from debt; they have involved it in bankruptcy, hopeless and complete. They found the people in the enjoyment of liberty; they have enslaved them, leaving them nothing of their ancient heritage. But we cannot dwell longer on the document. The only effect it will produce will be to convince the public that in arresting its author the Government did right, and that if it erred at all, it was in allowing them their freedom before their Southern friends were finally subdued.

The Financial Issue.

THE Democratic National Convention, in framing its platform, determined that there should be no doubt or uncertainty in regard to its position on the leading financial issues of the day. It seems to have taken pleasure in bearding the bankers and brokers of New York in their den, and in warning Fernando Wood, Horatio Seymour, August Belmont, and the New York *World* that no argument or remonstrance could check the ardor of the Democratic champions of repudiation. The favorite organ of the Democracy, the La Crosse *Democrat*, which has a greater circulation than all the other leading Democratic journals combined, is an open advocate of direct repudiation. It does not hesitate to announce, week after week, its desire that the bonds of the United States should become as worthless as the bonds issued by the Confederacy, and one of the main causes of its popularity is to be found in the persistency with which this infamous breach of public faith is advocated. That the Southern wing of the Democracy should favor this idea is not surprising. Indeed, the nation could scarcely expect that they would desire to help liquidate the debt contracted to encompass the overthrow of the Rebellion, for men never willingly pay for the rod by which they are chastised. The Rebels, too, having seen their own financial system utterly destroyed, and Confederate bonds and notes melt away into absolute nothingness, as if they were "the baseless fabric of a vision," know full well the depth of derangement and misery caused by such a financial wreck, and they fully comprehend that no better means could be afforded of gratifying their dreams of revenge against the loyal North than the destruction of the existing financial system in which public credit and private interests are so closely intermingled that a deadly blow to the former would be fatally injurious to the latter. While the proud but conquered Southerner reasons that the war has done for him its worst, and that he can look only for the bitter and revengeful consolation that the Democratic platform offers in promising that while he must howl in misery and ruin, others shall howl with him, it must not be forgotten that the bitter anti-war Democrats of the North are scarcely less hostile than the Southern Rebels to every loyal interest, and that they would gladly hail the triumph of their predictions, that the Treasury would become insolvent, even at the cost of their country's ruin. It is not singular, in view of the powerful representation given to the influences we have referred to, that the policy of depreciating the public credit should have been so unanimously sustained in the Democratic Convention.

When the character of the Southern delegations is considered, and when it is remembered that they embrace not only the most desperate and notorious of the defeated Generals of the Rebellion, but many of the most prejudiced and pestilential of Rebel politicians, it seems natural enough that they should seek a vent for their rankling hatred to the North, and that, under a flimsy disguise, they should take the initial steps towards the object they have really at heart, a downright repudiation of the national obligations. In the delegations from the Northern States are but a few straggling representatives of the conservative and more moderate or patriotic spirit of the Democracy, and the bulk of those who speak for the loyal North are notorious only as the subservient slaves of slavery, and as consistent sympathizers with treason. The blow aimed at the bondholders in three distinct resolutions is in reality a blow at the lawful money of the United States. The antagonism which was formerly manifested against greenbacks has been nominally transferred to bonds, but this is only a new and if possible a more deadly form of warfare against the public credit. The people will not fail to follow this struggle through all its logical phases, nor to detect the fallacy of the theory espoused by the Democracy. When greenbacks were first issued it was Democratic policy to depreciate them, as a means of preventing the successful prosecution of the war, the Republicans striving with equal zeal to maintain as fully as possible their face value. The best means of making them good and valid legal tenders was to insure their final redemption in gold, and the whole theory of the governmental action of the period was based on the idea that they would all thus be undoubtedly redeemed, their conversion or exchange into bonds being only an intermediate process rendered necessary to gain the time requisite to redeem the national promises to pay in gold and silver. Every movement designed to invalidate this understanding and agreement is a blow not only at bonds, but at greenbacks, the legal tender of the nation, and necessarily has a direct tendency to depreciate and destroy the public credit. If coupled, as the Democracy propose, with an unrestricted power of taxation, American securities would speedily become as worthless as the worst enemies of the nation have represented them to be. If one Congress begins by taxing bonds ten per cent., there is no particularly good reason why another should not follow up this step by imposing a tax of fifty or even one hundred per cent. When the nation becomes so lost to shame as to perpetrate a theft, it may as well commit grand as petty larceny.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.—R. M. Carroll, the terpsichorean wonder, has proved an attractive feature at this renowned resort, Seventh street, below Arch, as is also the case with the Lingard Burlesque, by the great favorites John Mulligan and Archy Hughes. The fine spectacular burlesque, *The Wild Fawn*, is in its fourth week, and will be continued until further notice. This opera troupe is one of the best organized in the country, and will repay a visit.

AT THE NEW AMERICAN THEATRE, the regular entertainment takes place. The Tyrolese troupe is very fine. The lady vocalist is a first class artist, and certainly the best that has appeared under the management of Mr. Fox.

OBITUARY.

Peter Cagger.

Peter Cagger, the circumstances of whose death are given below, says the New York *Herald*, was a native of the city of Albany, New York State, and at the time of his decease was about fifty-six years of age. He adopted the profession of law, rose rapidly to a position of great eminence at the bar, and accumulated a large fortune, having also achieved the reputation of being one of the ablest special pleaders in the State. As a lawyer he was associated in business with Nicholas Hill, John K. Porter, and Samuel Stevens, gentlemen who have themselves become eminent at the bar and on the bench of the highest tribunals in the State.

During nearly thirty years past Mr. Cagger was intimately identified with the Democratic party in New York, and for fifteen or twenty years had been a recognized leader in the organization. He had represented the city of Albany at nearly every Democratic Convention assembled in this State for the past quarter of a century, and his person had become familiar to all who have attended those assemblies. His position as a leading representative of the "Albany Regency" has long been acknowledged, and in conjunction with the late Dean Richmond he had virtually controlled the Democratic party of this State for many years. But in addition to his marked talent as an accomplished political leader, he possessed the confidence of all classes of men in a degree rarely equalled by men prominent in political life and service. His integrity was beyond question, and his honesty, foresight, prudence and zeal insured to him, to a great extent, that success which had manifested itself in connection with his public labors. It is a remarkable fact and a somewhat significant reflection on his retiring disposition that, with the exception of probably some comparatively unimportant local offices in Albany he had never occupied a public official position, though it is beyond a doubt that, with his popularity and his great influence, had he been in any degree ambitious he might have attained to some of the highest offices in the State. As a citizen Mr. Cagger was esteemed and respected by all who enjoyed his acquaintance, while the warm benevolence and geniality of his disposition endeared him in an unusual degree to all who enjoyed his friendship. Mr. Cagger leaves a wife and a young family, on whom this calamity will fall most heavily. In every walk of life the deceased was a most estimable man, and the news of his sudden death will cast a gloom over the community where he resided, and will be received with deep regret throughout the country.

The deceased arrived in New York city a few days since to attend the National Convention now in session, and was staying temporarily at the Worth House. On Monday evening, about half-past six o'clock, he drove out in a barouche with a friend—Mr. George Evans, of Albany—and proceeded up Fifth avenue and by way of Bloomingdale road to the residence of Mr. Develin, at One-hundred-and-thirty-fourth street. After remaining a short time Mr. Evans returned alone to the city, leaving Mr. Cagger, who had made a previous appointment to meet a gentleman at the Manhattan Club at half-past eleven o'clock. It was understood at parting that Mr. Cagger would drive into town with Mr. Develin shortly afterwards. About fifteen minutes later both gentlemen started for the city in a carriage, though it is reported that the understanding was that Mr. Develin would leave Mr. Cagger at the street cars, and that he should by that means come to the city alone. On the way down, however, they appear to have passed down Harlem lane and entered Central Park at the Reservoir gate, from Fifth avenue, a short distance north of Eighty-fourth street. Shortly after entering the Park they reached a sharp curve in the road, and as they drove briskly around it, the spokes of one of the wheels gave way, upsetting the vehicle, and throwing its occupants to the ground. Mr. Develin's injuries, so far as ascertained, consist of a severe laceration and contusion of the scalp and a broken hand. Mr. Cagger's skull was fractured, in fact, crushed in, and his face slightly cut. The remains of the deceased were visited yesterday by a large number of prominent gentlemen. The body was conveyed to Albany at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Miss Anna Lacoste.

Society and the world of taste, literature, and art will learn with deep regret the decease, after a painful illness of twelve weeks, of this most estimable, highly endowed and self cultured young lady. She fell a victim to rheumatism of the heart on Monday evening at the Belvidere House, Miss Lacoste, a little more than three years ago, prepared to make the stage her profession, and first essayed, with remarkable success, the long and difficult *role*, created by Rachel—"Virginia." Her aim was lofty, and she promised never to surrender her high standard of taste for temporary success. From this she never swerved. In her private entertainments she was admired for the elegance of her manners, the superiority of her mind, her remarkable conversational powers and discrimination and for her native modesty and worth. Last May Miss Lacoste recited publicly three times the whole of Shakespeare's *Julius Cæsar*, without book or prompter, personating with marked power and effect the various characters. The feat was promising to be recognized as one of the most brilliant entertainments of the times, but as she was about to repeat her successes here in other cities, a severe cold interrupted the purpose of her ambition. Her loss will be deeply deplored by her numerous friends and admirers, and it will be long before the English language will have the advantage of a more perfect and finished reader. In life she was lovely, and the serenity of her mind in the hour of her death, which was marked by all the charming characteristics of her nature, will soften the blow which so many will feel it difficult to bear.—*New York Herald.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.*]

☞ IF IT WERE POSSIBLE THAT A young lady could permit a moustache to brush the rose of her lips, it would be after the same had been baptized with Phalon's "FLOR DE MAYO," the new perfume for the handkerchief. Certainly, nothing is a delicious than that regal perfume would induce her to submit to such a penance. Sold by all druggists. 24

☞ FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT Sunburn, Freckles, and keep the skin white and beautiful use WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and superb as a toilet soap. Sold by all Druggists. H. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 614 CHESNUT Street. 24

☞ BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.—JULY 6, 1868.

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN AND A HALF PER CENT. and TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. EXTRA, making TEN PER CENT. payable on demand

Also, a Dividend of THREE FOURTHS PER CENT., being the State Tax for 1868 of Three Mills on assessed value of $250 per Share, which will be paid to the State Treasurer for account of the Stockholders; the tax being a lien upon the Stock until paid.

7 6 4t J. HOCKLEY, Cashier.

☞ OFFICE OF THE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 406 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA July 6, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of all taxes.

WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD,
7 6 6t Secretary.

☞ THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.—OFFICE, No. 409 WALNUT Street, JULY 6, 1868.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company for the last six months payable on demand free of all taxes.

7 6 12t ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Sec'y.

☞ RARE MANUFACTURES IN FINE Confections, for Tourists and for the Sea side.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
7 3 1m4p No. 1210 MARKET Street.

BANK REPORTS.

☞ FOURTEENTH QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE GIRARD NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6, 1868.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$2,517,166 46	
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure circulation	700,000 00	
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure Deposits	100,000 00	
		3,317,166 46
Due from National Banks	$338,097 77	
Due from State Banks	55,306 25	
		394,403 02
Legal Tender Notes	1,212,126 25	
National Bank Notes	59,841 00	
State Bank Notes	275 00	
Specie	19,789 66	
Cash Items	84,269 85	
Exchanges for Clearing House	603,968 86	
		2,010,270 69
		$5,721,934 97

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000 00	
Surplus Fund	400,000 00	
Accrued and Interest, Profit and Loss, less Expenses	77,943 16	
		$1,477,943 16
Unpaid Dividends		41,226 95
Circulation	588,589 00	
Individual Deposits	3,256,930 94	
United States Deposits	74,778 33	
Due to National Banks	268,538 30	
Due to State Banks	10,938 85	
		$4,199,764 43
		$6,721,934 97

1t W. L. SCHAFFER, Cashier.

☞ QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.

FRANKFORD, July 6, 1868.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$419,486 55	
U. S. Bonds deposited with Treasurer U. S. to secure circulation	300,000 00	
To secure Deposits	100,000 00	
U. S. Securities on hand	2,150 00	
Philadelphia City Warrants	10,155 13	
		$831,791 68
U. S. Legal Tender Notes	50,731 00	
Gold	5,366 00	
National Bank Notes and Fractional Currency	2,854 96	
U. S. 3-per-cent. Certificates	25,000 00	
		113,391 93
Cash Items and Revenue Stamps		1,449 74
Premiums		8291
Banking House		16,000 00
Current Expenses		1,747 94
Due from Banks		117,219 75
Total		$1,081,684 03

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	300,000 00
Surplus Fund	75,000 00
Profits	7,691 39
Circulating Notes outstanding	248,795 00
Deposits	450,197 61
Total	$1,081,684 00

7 7 2t WILLIAM H. SHELMERDINE, Cashier.

PARASOLS.

PARASOLS AT $1, $1·25; LINED, $1·50, $2; Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1, $1 25, and upwards. AT DIXON'S,
No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 1 2m

NATATORIUM

AND PHYSICAL INSTITUTE,

BROAD STREET, BELOW WALNUT.

SWIMMING DEPARTMENT.

The only Summer resort in our city, where people take comfort in the hottest days, is the NATATORIUM. Season Swimming Tickets, and Season Instruction Tickets, are sold now with a deduction of 25 per cent. 7 8 31dp

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 N. NINTH Street and No. 730 RACE street. 1 17 6p

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS ON LINE OF PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.

MANSION HOUSE, MT. CARBON, Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill Co

TUSCARORA HOTEL, Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill Co

MANSION HOUSE, W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill Co

WHITE HOUSE, E. A. Moss, Reading

ANDALUSIA, Henry Weaver, Reading P.

LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL, Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks Co.

COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, Lebanon Co., Chas. Rodearmel, Box 196, Harrisburg P. O.

BOYERTOWN SEMINARY, L. M. Koons, Boyertown P. O., Berks Co.

LITIZ SPRINGS, George T. Grider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster Co.

PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL, Davis Longaker, Freeland P. O., Montgomery Co.

PROSPECT TERRACE; Dr. James Palmer, Freeland P. O., Montgomery County. 5 21 2m

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

This favorite SUMMER RESORT, situated on the CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, State of New York, and commanding the finest view in America, having been recently enlarged, will be open from JUNE 10 to OCTOBER 1.

Terms, $4·50 per day, or $28·00 per week.

Stages connect at Catskill with all of the Hudson River Railroad trains, and the day boats from New York or Albany.

Also with the steamboats Thomas Powell and New Champion, leaving Pier 35, foot of FRANKLIN Street, New York daily, at 5 P. M. Saturdays at P. M. [6 9 2m] CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PENNSYLVANIA.

This old establishment, having been leased by J. MORRISON, former proprietor of the Morrison House, has been entirely

REMODELED AND REFURNISHED,

and supplied with all the modern improvements and conveniences necessary to a first-class Hotel.

The dining room has been removed to the first floor, and is now spacious and airy, and the chambers are all well ventilated, and the proprietor will endeavor to make his guests perfectly at home.

Passengers for Bedford Springs will find this the most desirable stopping-place in Huntingdon.

Address J. MORRISON,
7 1 wfm2w Exchange Hotel, Huntingdon.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY.

THE COLUMBIA HOUSE,

At Cape Island, N. J.,

was opened on the 25th of June.

Situated but a few rods from the beach, with three hundred good bathing-rooms standing directly at the surf, and with fine shade trees upon the lawn, this house must surpass any other at the Capes, as well for its outside attractions and conveniences as for its extensive and well regulated interior.

The COLUMBIA has long been sustained by a substantial and select patronage from all parts of the country, and its appointments may be depended upon as strictly first-class. For rooms, etc., address

GEORGE J. BOLTON, Proprietor,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
BOLTON'S HOTEL,
6 12 fmw tf HARRISBURG, Pa.

SURF HOUSE,

Atlantic City, New Jersey.

THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL will open for the season on 25th JUNE.

Terms, $3·50 per day, or $20 per week. Address

R. R. THOMPSON, Proprietor,
Formerly of Congress Hall, Cape Island.

N. B—The music will be under the direction of Mr CARL SENTZ 6 15 25t

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

Will be opened for the reception of guests on

SATURDAY, JUNE 27.

Mus under the direction of Simon Hassler

Persons wishing to engage rooms can do so by applying to

BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors,
ATLANTIC CITY, or
6 2 3m] No. 827 RICHMOND Street.

LIGHT-HOUSE COTTAGE.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

This well-known house has been REMOVED, REMODELED, and very much ENLARGED, with commodious and comfortable rooms.

Located between United States Hotel and the beach. The grounds surrounding are nicely enclosed and well shaded. Guests for the house will leave the cars at U. S. Hotel. NO BAR.

6 12 1m JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor.

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE ISLAND, N. J., is now open for the Summer season. Families desiring a quiet home at the sea shore at a moderate price, will call on or address E. GRIFFITH, No. 1004 CHESNUT Street.

Attached to the establishment is a line of coaches for the accommodation of guests. 6 22 1m

THE TREMONT HOUSE, CAPE MAY, WILL be opened on and after the Fourth of July, for the season.

Terms—$2 50 per day, or $15 per week.

HUMPHREY HUGHES,
6 23 1m Proprietor.

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1868.

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Agents wanted everywhere.

Flags in Muslin, Bunting, and Silk, all sizes, wholesale and retail.

Political Clubs fitted out with everything they may require.

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6 18 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

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The attention of the trade and public is called to the large assortment of

Guns, Fishing Tackle, and other Sporting Goods,

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Which is being sold at very low rates to close business. Bargains in fine Guns, Fishing Rods, Base Ball and Cricket implements can be had, and the opportunity should not be lost. Call at once, and be satisfied as to our very low rates.

7 9 6t C. S. WESTCOTT.

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BLOUSE LINENS, SEVERAL COLORS.
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IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

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Keep a Stock of Dry Goods Adapted to the Daily Wants of Families.

LARGE STOCK OF SHAWLS.
LACE POINTS, WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
WHITE GOODS IN FULL VARIETY.
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HOSIERY, GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, LACES, ETC. 8 10 mwf3m

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NEW YORKISMS.

From our own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, July 6, 1868.

If it were a matter of conscience with me always when at Rome to do as the Romans do, I am confident that I should not be in a condition to write this letter at so early an hour in the morning; for, after a Sunday afternoon spent at Hoboken, the fumes of lager beer and Rhine wine would be found too ponderous for the pen to master. All Sunday, Hoboken is the lager beer barrel from which New Yorkers draw their supplies. The ferry boats begin to fill early in the morning, and only begin to empty late at night. Ever since the establishment of the Excise Law, Hoboken of a Sunday has been the Mecca of thirsty mouths. It may be true that stolen waters are sweet, and that bread eaten in secret is pleasant; but they are not found to be so sweet or so pleasant when police spies and steel-pigeons are hanging round, and when detectives linger in every cup of surreptitious "Sunday tea" that is raised to the imbiber's mouth. Hence the Sunday rush to Hoboken. There no Sunday liquor law obtains. There no odious informers lurk in concert-saloons and restaurants; there lager stands no higher than "root" beer on the scale of iniquity, and all kinds and degrees of liquor, from claret up to "cock-tails" are placed on one sweet liquid level.

Yet who are the people that go? Not precisely the kind you, the reader, or I, the writer, would care to make friends or acquaintances of. They are, in the majority of cases, very harmless probably. These girls, in desperate attempts at the prevailing mode of bonnets, probably have done nothing more than the majority of factory girls; and the young men who are with them, if they betoken any immorality at all, it is the very healthy immorality of being a little over fond of the society of the opposite sex. Yet there are some rough faces That red shirted youth, with the scarcely healed cut over his left eye, is perpetually squinting with a strabismus of general malevolence rather than with any absolute physical defect; and those three men, in their shirt sleeves, who, for the last three hours have been calling for illimitable whisky punches, look as if they would be all the better for the restraining influences of their wives, if wives they have. But as a German woman, herself the wife of a saloon-keeper, expressed it to me yesterday, "German husbands are not so 'goot' as English and Americans. The German likes to make his wife work, and stay at home, and mind the house, while he goes off to the concerts, and the gardens and the music, and somewhere else (with an intensely comprehensive shake of the head) by himself!" The German woman may have jealous reasons for speaking as she did. The greater part of the Sunday visitors to Hoboken are not Germans, however, and the sprinkling of wives, sweethearts, mistresses, and little ones is very large indeed. A five minutes' ride in one of the large, but not handsome, ferry-boats which leave Barclay street wharf brings you to this great reservoir of beer. Once landed, there are at least two hundred beer saloons from which to choose, besides the many gardens. One of the shadiest and best of these lies nearest the ferry, one mile saves you the long tramp over the plank path that leads up to Hudson street. A fountain is in the middle, but like most fountains of its species, it is not playing. Indeed it may as truly be said of most fountains in public places that they are for the purpose of concealing water, as it has been said of language, that it is for the purpose of concealing thought. An abundance of tall and broad willows casts a delightful shade, and imagination gives to the fountain a vim that art has carefully stowed away. A large wooden building, with bills of fare placarded outside, invites to interior restaurants where any delicacy can be had, from pickled pigs'-feet to quail or toast. The space between the seats is continually beset with very small children sweltering under very large baskets of bouquets, five cents each. Red lemonade, of the same price a glass, is for sale in baskets under every green bush. Spruce beer, and "root" beer, and soda water, and sarsaparilla, betray themselves at every table by the incessant popping of corks; and lager beer, of an amber color and destitute of froth, is sipped with all the slow luxuriance of still champagne. A sunny walk up Hudson street brings one to Schroder's Hotel Garni, where multitudes of young canaries tweak and flutter in gaily-painted cages, and where Madame herself can be seen any hour of a Sunday afternoon, sitting on the second-story front balcony, calmly surveying the throngs in the streets, with the curiosity of an amiable sparrow. A few yards further up Hudson street brings one to Fourth street, and Fourth street conducts to a winding walk of glaring dust along the river, and flanked by the bastion-like foundations of the Stephens estate. This Stephens, by the bye, owns the whole of Hoboken, and is worth some $30,000,000. And here the first thing that strikes the gazers' eyes is the quantity of people whose occupation it is, not to have any. The number of Blind Bartimeuses whom one encounters between Fourth street and the Elysian Fields, becomes a matter of perplexity to keep account of. One might think that some private blind asylum had broken loose, and that the recreant pupils had each ambitiously adopted beggary as a profession. Within ten minutes walk I counted six blind men, one blind woman, and two blind boys. Some bore a placard on which was inscribed, "I am blind and deaf," and if they were dumb, too, harmony would have been saved a good many outrages upon its ear. One or two held tin cups, with nothing in 'em (like Sir Charles Coldstream's Vesuvius) and some presented hats whose capacity was equally tested. All spoke in the same whining lugubrious key "Pul-lease help a bi-loind man," and a more dirty and villainous-looking set I never saw. Compassion and charity apart, the presence of these objects renders a jaunt to the Elysian Fields anything but elysian. The Fields reached, a collection of rude tables with broken legs, and benches with broken backs is seen. Oysters are sold six for twenty cents which are very excellent—for those that like them—and ice-cream at ten cents a saucer, has an equally cordial merit. Such faces as are to be seen! Such effete and lackadaisical fathers! Such bloated and over-bubbling mothers! One of these specimens gave her dog drink out of her own lager-beer glass, and fed him with ice-cream from her own saucer. The scene is kept up until midnight. It was late when I came away, and as I was paying my money at the ferry the last words that fell on my ear were, "Pul-lease help a poor bi-loind man," and as I looked back the last object my eyes fell on was one of the identical Bartimeuses of the Elysian Fields.

ALI BABA.

—Cincinnati complains of the firecracker nuisance, and calls upon the Mayor to abate it.

—Ross county, Ohio, produced last year 207,835 bushels of wheat, and 2,151,826 bushels of corn.

—The editorial convention of New Hampshire will be held on the 20th of July at Rye Beach on the Isle of Shoals.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ALPACA and Drap d'Ete Sack Coats.
Black and Fancy Colors Cloth Sack Coats, light weight.
Black and Fancy Colors Cloth Chesterfields, light weight.
Linen and Duck Sack Coats, white and colored.
Cloth, Cassimeres, Drap d'Ete and Linen Vests.
Cassimeres and Linen Pants, large assortment.
Linen Dusters.
Every variety of Clothing, suited to the season. Men's, Youths', Boys', and Children's, new, fresh, and fashionable, replenished daily, and selling rapidly, at prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 608 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

SECURE HEALTH IN ADVANCE.—It is as difficult to extinguish a raging fever as a raging fire; but you can prevent a conflagration by rendering your dwelling fire-proof, and you can prevent an attack of fever by invigorating and purifying your "house of clay."

The "outside pressure" upon the constitution and the vital powers at this season is tremendous. Every pore of the millions which cover the surface of the body is a drain upon its substance and its strength. To meet this depletion, to keep up the stamina under such a constant outflow of dissolving flesh, a tonic and invigorant is absolutely necessary, and time that tries all things, has proved that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters imparts a degree of strength and resistant power to the over-taxed vital forces, which is unattainable by any other known means. The effect of this inestimable vegetable preparation is to increase the appetite, accelerate digestion, tone the secretive organs, give firmness to the nerves, purify the blood, cheer the spirits, and, by thus rallying all the forces of the body, enable it to defy the enervating influence of the heat, and pass triumphantly through the trying ordeal of the summer months. As a safeguard against epidemics, and a preventive of the feebleness, lassitude, and prostration of which so many thousands complain at this season, it has a national reputation, founded on twenty-five years of uninterrupted and unequalled success.

JAMAICA GINGER.—The summer is upon us with all its heat, and with it have come in full array the cholera morbus, colic, diarrhœa, and other ills incident to the season. Those, too, who are exposed to the night air at this time of the year, cold or dampness, or the malaria which produces chills and dysentery, are in danger of incurring disorders not less terrible in their results, and to all these we commend Holloway's Concentrated Essence of Jamaica Ginger, a remedy which we can most conscientiously recommend from having witnessed its beneficial results in many cases. This special preparation of Holloway's is, however, peculiar in being perfectly pure, and free from any admixture of Cayenne pepper or any other admixture, and possessing all the carminative and diffusively stimulating properties which constitute the real merit of Jamaica Ginger, and are found to a great extent in it alone. We call attention to the assertion that a half teaspoonful of Holloway's Ginger is stronger and more effective than a full teaspoonful of any other in the market. It is prepared by Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, No. 602 Arch street, Philadelphia.

GETTYSBURG KATALYSINE WATER.—This remarkable water becomes a great favorite wherever it is used in the treatment of Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Kidney, and Urinary diseases, and a fair trial according to directions always secures the happiest effects.

Some of the most wonderful cures are reported by invalids and physicians, and printed statements can be obtained at any of the druggists' stores where the water is for sale.

IT IS ONLY NECESSARY to give Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters" a fair and judicious trial to be fully convinced that they are superior to any other offered to the public, or to the medical profession, as a remedy for debility arising from the inactivity of the different functions of the system. Their base is his Wine, combined with the bitter principle of the best tonics (herbs and roots) known to practical chemists. See his advertisement in another colum, or his circulars at the principal Drug Stores.

THE WEATHER is in everybody's mouth, so to speak, and that is the reason everybody is so dry. There was a time when war and its rumors divided the attention with the weather at this season of the year, but we are thankful that that is past, and that the chief thing that divides the public mind with the heat is the cool Summer Clothing sold at Charles Stokes & Co.'s, under the Continental.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

ATTEND to the First Symptoms of Consumption, and check the disease in its incipiency, by using Jayne's Expectorant, a safe remedy for all affections of the Lungs and Bronchia. Sold everywhere

FINE CUSTOM MADE BOOTS AND SHOES for Gentlemen. Earlott, No 33 South Sixth street, above Chesnut.

NEWSPAPERS, Periodicals, Fashion Plates, and Magazines—both English and American—may be had as soon as published of John Trenwith, the great news agent. His enterprise and energy have secured for him an extensive patronage, which he continues to satisfy by furnishing the New York papers several hours earlier than they can be obtained by the regular mails and by selling the periodicals and magazines at the lowest possible prices. Those desiring the latest intelligence should visit Trenwith's News Emporium, at No. 107 S. Third street.

OUR STOCK OF SPRING CLOTHING *is decidedly the cheapest and best. People will not believe it until they come and examine.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
The Largest Clothing House,
"OAK HALL."
The Corner of Sixth and Market streets.

OUR BOYS' AND YOUTHS' SUITS *for Dress or School are the cheapest, prettiest and best.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
The Largest Clothing House,
"OAK HALL."
The corner of Sixth and Market streets.

OUR CUSTOM DEPARTMENT *is the largest and best in Philadelphia. Has hundreds of different styles of goods.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
The Largest Clothing House
"OAK HALL."
The corner of Sixth and Market streets.

OUR CUSTOM CUTTERS *are men of taste and ability.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
The Largest Clothing House,
"OAK HALL."
The corner of Sixth and Market streets.

OUR PRICES *are 25 per cent below other houses producing same goods.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
The Largest Clothing House,
"OAK HALL."
The corner of Sixth and Market streets.

MARRIED.

HARRIS—SHAUBER.—On the 4th of June, 1868, by the Rev. George Ormiston, GEORGE W. HARRIS to Mrs. MARIA SHAUBER, all of this city.

MULFORD—MARKER.—On the 4th instant, by the Rev. C. P. Masden, WILLIAM K. MULFORD, of Delaware county, Pa., and LIZZIE A. MARKER, of Bentonville, Pennsylvania.

DIED.

CLARK.—On the 6th instant, HIRAM CLARK, aged 3 years.

The relatives and friends, Employes of Neafie & Levy's Works, and Engineers, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, back of No. 926 S. Front street, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment at Evergreen Cemetery, N. J.

COLKET.—On the 6th instant, HERBERT, infant son of William W. and Jane F. Colket.

Funeral from the residence of S. K. Hoxie, No. 2018 Chesnut street, on Thursday morning, the 9th instant, at 10 o'clock.

HERMAN.—On the 6th instant, at Burlington, N. J., Mrs. CATHARINE HERMAN, relict of the late Jacob S. Herman, aged 98 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. W. B. Geyer, No. 314 Lombard street, on Thursday morning, July 9, at 10 o'clock.

HUGHES.—On the 6th instant, Mr. MATTHEW HUGHES, aged 62 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, Holmesburg. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

MAGUIRE.—At his residence, on the 7th instant, ROBERT F. MAGUIRE.

The relatives of the family and his male friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 502 S. Eleventh street, on Friday, the 10th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M.

RODGERS.—On the 6th instant, Mr. JAMES B. RODGERS, aged 44 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 815 S. Eleventh street, on Thursday at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

ROGERS.—On the 6th inst., MATTHEW ROGERS, aged 21 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother, No. 109 South street, on Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

SHERIDAN.—On the 6th instant, of apoplexy, JAMES F. SHERIDAN, in the 36th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 810 S. Fourth street, below Catharine, on Thursday morning at 8 o'clock. Interment at the Cathedral Cemetery.

TREANOR.—On the 6th instant, MICHAEL TREANOR, aged 16 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 315 Reed street, on Thursday morning, the 9th instant, at 8 o'clock.

WAGNER.—On the 6th instant, Mrs. MARGARET WAGNER, wife of John W. Wagner.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, at Morgan's Corner, Delaware county, Pa., on Thursday morning, the 9th instant. Leave the house at 9 o'clock.

ZANE.—On the 6th instant, Mrs. SARAH, widow of the late Simeon Zane, and daughter of the late Jacob Conver.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 923 Ogden street, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. Services at First Presbyterian Church, N. L., at 11 o'clock A. M.

AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Philadelphia.
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.
This Institution has no superior in the United States 6 10

HOLLOWAY'S
CONCENTRATED ESSENCE
OF
JAMAICA GINGER.
A PURE ESSENCE OF THE TRUE JAMAICA GINGER.
Free from Cayenne Pepper or any other admixture, possessing
All the Carminative and diffusively stimulating properties
Which are so potent in the Jamaica Ginger alone, and which are so efficacious in all cases of Chills from Exposure to Cold or Dampness, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, etc.
OBSERVE—A half teaspoonful of Holloway's Ginger is stronger and more effective than a full teaspoonful of any other in the market.
PREPARED BY
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
No. 602 ARCH STREET,
7 8 PHILADELPHIA.

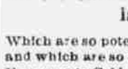
CLOTHING.
SHOCKING ACCIDENT ON THE FOURTH.

Old Mr. Punk was fixing his gun, with a view to having it make some patriotic demonstrations of noise. He pointed the weapon towards himself, and Mrs. Punk somehow or other got the idea that it might go off and hit him. So she pleasantly remarked in her blandest tones:—"There now, you old fool, if you are going to shoot yourself, just make a clean shoot of it, and don't mangle yourself for me to be bothered with taking care of."

The unfortunate Punk's gun didn't happen to go off, and he didn't get shot, and Mrs. Punk didn't have the trouble of nursing his mangled remains, but he still lives, to buy elegant, cheap, and durable garments, suitable for Summer Wear, at the Great

BROWN STONE CLOTHING HALL
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
4 11 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FRANK GRANELLO,
TAILOR,
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,
(PENN MUTUAL BUILDINGS),
HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF THE FOLLOWING EMINENT ARTISTS,
JOSEPH TACKEY, on Coats,
ERNEST L. MUELLER, on Pants and Vests,
ENTIRE SATISFACTION AS TO STYLE AND FIT IS FULLY GUARANTEED.
SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' NOTICE. 6 18 3m

CAPE MAY STEAMER.

FOR CAPE MAY.
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS.
The splendid new steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain INGRAM, leaving Pier 19 above Vine street, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9:15 A. M., and returning from Cape May on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
Fare.....$2 25, including Carriage Hire.
Servants.....1 50. " "
Children.....1 25. " "
Season Tickets, $10. Carriage Hire extra.
The Lady of the Lakes is a fine sea-boat, has handsome state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers.
G. H. RUDDELL,
CALVIN TAGGART.
Office—No. 35 N. DELAWARE Avenue. 6 30 tf

HATS AND CAPS.
JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 26 S. NINTH Street.
First door above Chesnut street. 4 9

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 1yp

FINANCIAL.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
7-30s converted into 5-20s
STOCKS AND GOLD
Bought and Sold on Commission.
Sovereigns, Napoleons, and all Foreign Gold and Silver Bought and Sold.
Collections made with prompt returns.
Agents for the Union and Central Pacific Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
No. 16 South THIRD Street,
8 8tf PHILADELPHIA.

COUPONS
OF THE
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF
The Union Pacific Railroad Co.,
AND
Central Pacific Railroad Co.,
Paid at the Banking House of
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 S. THIRD Street,
6 1tf PHILADELPHIA.
Who have the Pacific Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
New Descriptive Pamphlets, with Map, furnished without charge, on application.

LEHIGH VALLEY
RAILROAD COMPANY'S
MORTGAGE BONDS, DUE IN 1898.
$5,000,000,
With Interest at Six Per Cent., Payable on the First Day of June and December of each year,
FREE FROM STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.
These Bonds are secured by mortgage on the following Railroads belonging to this Company, namely, the main line from Philadelphia, New Jersey, through Mauch Chunk to Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, 101 miles; the Beaver Meadow branch, 17½ miles, and the Lehigh and Mahanoy branch, 42½ miles, making a total of 161 miles of road, including 73 miles double track, equal, with sidings, to 309 miles of single track, together with all lands, bridges, work-shops, machinery, depots, engine houses, and buildings thereunto belonging, and all rolling stock, tools, implements, and materials belonging to said Company, in use on the said Railroads.
This mortgage is a first lien on all of the above Roads, except 46 miles, from Easton to Mauch Chunk, on which it is preceded by a mortgage for $1,500,000 due in 1873, the Bonds of which are exchanging, as fast as presented, for the present issues; those not presented until maturity are to be paid out of the present loan, making it a first mortgage on the above-mentioned property.
$1,000,000 OF THESE BONDS,
Either Coupon or Registered,
Are offered at ninety-five per centum, with interest from the day of sale, free from State and United States' taxes.
CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer,
Office of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company,
7 1 1m No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

GOLD BOUGHT.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.
6 22 1m

SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS
Of the Pennsylvania and New York Canal and Railroad Company, Guaranteed, Principal and Interest, by the
Lehigh Valley Railroad Company,
For Sale at 95, and Interest from June 1.
C. & H. BORIE,
No. 8 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
BOWEN & FOX,
125 1mrp No. 13 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

FINANCIAL.
DE HAVEN & BRO.
POPULAR LOANS.
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
At 102,
And Accrued Interest.
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
At 103,
And Accrued Interest.
Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
Full Reports, Maps, Etc., furnished upon application.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
6 25 PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 7 3 3m

CLENDINNING & DAVIS.
NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Stock and Gold Brokers
QUOTATIONS OF NEW YORK STOCKS
ALWAYS ON HAND. 6 2 3
E. CLENDINNING, JR. JOHN H. DAVIS

CITY OF PITTSBURG WATER WORK
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
FOR SALE BY
WHELEN BROTHERS,
No. 105 South THIRD Street.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT CO.
For Safe Keeping of Valuables, Securities, etc., and Renting of Safes.
DIRECTORS
N. B. Browne, C. H. Clarke, John Welsh, J. Gillingham Fell, C. Macalester, E. W. Clark, Alex. Henry, S. A. Caldwell, Geo. F. Tyler.
OFFICE, NO. 421 CHESNUT STREET.
N. B. BROWNE, President.
C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
R. PATTERSON, Sec. and Treasurer. 115 wfm

TO RENT.
FOR RENT,
PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,
FOR STORE OR OFFICE.
ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College.
6 24 tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

PIANOS.
STECK & CO.'S, AND HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS, and MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.
J. E. GOULD'S New Store,
4 17 3m No. 923 CHESNUT Street.
ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee, and moderate prices.
Warerooms, No. 610 ARCH Street,
1 14 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

POINT BREEZE PARK RACES.

POINT BREEZE PARK, FRIDAY, July 10. PURSE AND STAKE $300. Mile heats best in five. Good day and track.
J. LOVETT enters g. g. GEN. THOMAS.
F. WAGNER enters s. g. FRANK WAGNER.
OWNER enters s. g. HARRY.
Privilege of members introducing a male friend suspended. 7 7 3t

SOAP.
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has all the strength of the old rosin soap with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid soap. SOLD BY THE
ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, No. 48 NORTH FRONT ST. PHILADELPHIA. 6 29 3mrp

WANTS.
MUSICIANS WANTED FOR UNITED States Regimental Bands; also field musicians. Apply at United States Recruiting Rendezvous, No. 227 S. FRONT Street. 7 9 3t 7 2 3t

FINANCIAL.
660 MILES
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC
RAILROAD
Are now finished and in active operation. One hundred and twenty miles have been built in the last three months. More than twenty thousand men are employed, and this average of forty miles per month will be continued throughout the season, making NINE HUNDRED COMPLETED MILES by January 1, and it is now probable that the ENTIRE GRAND LINE TO THE PACIFIC WILL BE OPEN FOR BUSINESS IN 1869.
No other first-class railroad in the world has been built and equipped so rapidly as the Union Pacific which runs west from Omaha
ACROSS THE CONTINENT.
The United States Government makes of this railroad a GREAT NATIONAL WORK, and aids its construction by very liberal grants of money and of lands. To further insure the speedy completion of the Road, the Company are authorised to issue their own
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Having thirty years to run, and having interest coupons payable semi-annually at the rate of six per cent. in gold. The principal, as well as interest, is made
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
The Mortgage Bonds of nearly all other railroads in this country, are payable, principal and interest, in currency, and it is asserted, without fear of contradiction, that no other railroad company in the world building so great an extent of road, issue bonds of equal value with the First Mortgage Bonds now offered for sale by the Union Pacific Railroad Co.
The price of these Bonds is now 102, and accrued interest from July 1, in currency. The Company believe that at this price their Bonds are the
Safest and most Profitable Investment
In the market, and they confidently expect that they will shortly command a higher premium than any similar security.
The Company reserve the right to advance the price at any time, and will not fill any orders or receive any subscriptions on which the money has not been actually paid at the Company's office before the time of such advance.
Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
No. 40 S. THIRD Street,
W. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 S. THIRD Street,
AND IN NEW YORK
AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE,
No. 20 NASSAU Street,
AND BY
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS,
No. 59 WALL Street,
And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States.
Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery.
A PAMPHLET AND MAP FOR 1868 has just been published by the Company, giving fuller information than is possible in an advertisement, respecting the Progress of the Work, the Resources of the Country traversed by the Road, the Means for Construction, and the Value of the Bonds, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices or to any of the advertised Agents.
JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,
July 2, 1868. [51 fmw tf] New York.

WINES, ETC.
CHARLES BOTTLER'S
IMPERIAL SPARKLING
CATAWBA.
SOLE AGENTS,
H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
No. 1310 CHESNUT Street,
5 15 fmw3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

OPERA GLASSES.
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JEWELLERS,
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Have Just Opened a Large Invoice of
PARTICULARLY FINE
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VARIABLE AND NIGHT LENSES.
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RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 10 6yd

CHARLES DICKENS AT HOME.

A Visit Described by Hans Christian Andersen.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* translates the following account of a visit to Charles Dickens by Hans Christian Andersen:—

* * * "Dickens had written to me in a letter which I received in Denmark, 'I have just finished my new work, and am now a free man. We shall, therefore, be together all the time, and can play cricket on the lawn.' But our intercourse was somewhat interrupted, for on the day previous to my arrival, the humorist and playwright, Douglas Jerrold, had died, and he had said to his heart-broken wife, 'Dickens will take care of you when I am dead.' And, in fact, Dickens did take care of the widow. He collected several thousand pounds for her, and invested this capital so that the interest sufficed for her wants. Dickens founded a committee of men, bearing names no less illustrious than his own, such as Bulwer, Thackeray, and Macready, and a programme was drawn up for making money in different ways, and for noble purposes. It is well known that Dickens possesses wonderful talents as an actor; he has established a small amateur stage at his house, where he gives dramatic representations, in conjunction with some of the members of his family and several intimate friends. Now, some performances were to be given at high rates of admission; besides, Dickens and Thackeray engaged to deliver some lectures, for which Dickens, on his part, selected one of his Christmas stories. Time and labor were required to carry all this into effect. There were days when I saw him write and forward twenty letters, all of which he did with an eagerness and joy as if it were child's play. The only thing that grieved me in this respect was that it shortened and limited our intercourse; for, owing to these affairs, he had to go repeatedly to London and stay there for whole days.

"When I arrived at Gadshill the family had not yet been two weeks at their new country-seat; both the environs and all drives were new to them. Meanwhile I myself soon found out the most attractive points, and to one of them, the summit of Gadshill, I conducted Dickens and his family. Our way led across the broad high-road on which, opposite to Dickens' villa, there lies a tavern, on the faded sign of which Falstaff and Prince Henry, and on the reverse a scene from the *Merry Wives of Windsor* are represented. From the tavern a ravine between five hedges led up to a group of pleasant houses, all two-storied, and their walls beautifully clad with vines and creepers; long, neat white curtains hung in the windows; the highest house was watched by an old blind dog; cows and sheep were grazing on the meadows, and on this highest point there rose an obelisk. The whole monument was cracked, and the first gust of wind might upset it. The inscription was no longer distinctly legible, but we saw that the monument had been erected in honor of an excellent country gentleman who had died many, many years ago. Inasmuch as I was the first to lead Dickens to this point, he afterwards called the place, jocularly, 'Hans Christian Andersen's monument.'

* * * "Without any previous practice in speaking English, and hearing it spoken, I understood from the very first all that Dickens said to me. Whenever I hesitated, he repeated the idea in another form; and no one caught my meaning quicker than he did. Danish and English are so wonderfully similar that we often were astonished at it, and when, at times, I was at a loss to find the right word, Dickens begged me to name the Danish word, and we often found that it was precisely the same as in English.

"When I acquired greater familiarity with the language, I longed more and more to converse on topics other than those of every-day occurrence; I longed to express my feelings, and find in the foreign language words as natural to me as those of my mother tongue. I felt more and more at home; even the smaller children of the house began to understand me; nay, the smallest of them, who, when I asked him, on the first day, if he liked me, said, very honestly, 'I will put you out of the window,' assured me now, with a smiling face, that he would 'put me in again.' Dickens had no less than nine children, two grown daughters, Mary and Kate, and seven sons:—Charles, Walter Landor, Francis Geoffrey, Alfred Tennyson, Sidney Smith, Henry Fielding, and Edward Lytton Bulwer. The two eldest and the two youngest were at home; the other three came on a visit from Boulogne, in France, where they were at a boarding school. It was vacation time, and I soon saw them climb in the branches of the large cedar trees, or play at cricket with their other brothers and their father, all of them in shirt-sleeves, on the large meadow close to the garden; the ladies sat in the tall grass under the trees, peasant children peeped over the hedge, and Turk, the watch-dog, who was fastened all night, had now been delivered from his chain and led the life of a free dog, while his long chain and his kennel were left to a big, old raven, who no doubt considered himself a relative to the raven in 'Barnaby Rudge,' which, though stuffed, still existed, and was to be seen in the house.

"When in London, Charles Dickens lives in Tavistock House. A grated gate separates the yard and garden from the lively street. In the rear of the house extends a large garden, with several lawns and tall trees, and imparts a rural appearance to the whole in the midst of smoky and dusty London. In the passage leading from the street to the garden there hung paintings and copper-plates; here stood Dickens' marble bust, lifelike, young, and handsome, and the doors of the bed-chambers and dining-room were surmounted by Thorwaldsen's bas reliefs of Night and Day. On the first floor was a large library, with a fireplace and writing table, and in the large room opening upon the garden, Dickens and his family and friends amused themselves in the winter by performing plays. The kitchen is in the basement, and the bed-rooms are on the upper floor.

"When I came to London, I was quartered in a pleasant room opening upon the garden, whence I saw, above the trees, the tower of London loom up or disappear, according to the clearness of the weather. It was a long way from here to the centre of business-life; in one of the latter streets, opposite to the Lyceum Theatre, is Dickens' literary office, where he attends to his duties as editor of the most popular weekly published in England.

"But let us return to the country. The old peasant whose cows and sheep were grazing near the monument on Gadshill knew that I lived at Dickens' house, and that he brought us every day fresh bread. 'They are excellent folks,' he said. 'You see that as soon as you catch sight of the man and his wife.' They had spoken to him so kindly that they had won his heart completely. 'Yes,' he added, 'a few years since there lived quite close to them a lady whom they called the Sweedish Nightingale.' It was Jenny Dind who had lived here. 'She was as kind and hearty as Mr. Dickens.'

"I repaired to the place where he said Jenny Lind had lived; the windows were painted, the door was locked, no one lived here, the cage was empty, the nightingale had flown. Many thoughts and reminiscences stole upon me; I never since passed that place without a feeling of profound sadness."

IRON FORTS.

Experiments at Shoeburyness.

The London *Times* reports the result of some important trials of iron structures applicable to land fortifications. They had excited great interest, and the attendance at Shoeburyness was very large. The structures to be fired at were erected about 100 yards within the low embankment protecting the ground from the Thames, the front of the works facing inland. The Plymouth target and the other casemates were in the centre, flanked on either hand by the experimental walls and plates.

The appearance of the larger structures was massive and imposing, but their effect was somewhat marred by the large black surfaces of iron wall being divided off into squares by white painted lines. The details of construction were to a considerable extent hidden by the close fitting of the external parts; but ample information was supplied on this point by the exhibition of lithographed plans and sections of the structures, showing all their parts in full detail. Red and blue lines were also painted on the targets to indicate the places of the joints and other important features in the construction, and printed descriptions, prepared for the purpose, were circulated among the visitors. Diagrams were also exhibited, showing the various data of the artillery, and a notice of the gun, charge, and projectile was posted up before each round.

The chief object was the Plymouth shield, and the only gun used, with the exception of two rounds from the American Rodman, was the largest rifled gun, viz., the twenty-three ton gun, of twelve inches bore, carrying a Palliser pointed shot of 600 pounds. The charges were originally intended to be such as would represent the effects at distances of 500 and 1000 yards; but, as it was considered desirable to test the strength of the shield with the full power of the guns, the battering charge of seventy-six pounds of powder was used every round.

There were in all eight rounds fired against the shield, five of which were directed against the part to the right of the porthole, strengthened by an extra five-inch plate in front, giving in this place twenty inches thickness of iron. The other three were fired at the thinner or fifteen-inch side of the shield.

The first shot hit the five-inch strengthening plate about three feet from the ground and fifteen inches from the right hand edge, tearing open the narrow strip outside the shot. One bolt was driven several inches inwards, and the inside plates and the vertical standard behind them were slightly bulged. The shot penetrated about a foot and broke up.

The second round was a shell of the same weight from the same gun, with a bursting charge of 14½lb. This struck about six inches above the port, and exactly on the left edge of the strengthening plate, so that half the projectile acted on this plate and the other part on the thinner part adjoining. In front no damage was seen, but at the back it was found that the horizontal iron "plank" over the porthole was broken in two on the right hand side of the port and partly thrust backwards. The bolts near the part struck were strained, but not broken. The shell did not bury itself deep enough in the iron to do more mischief than a shot, as the bursting charge exploded in the rear.

The third round was a shot from the great American 'Rodman" gun, with a 15-inch bore, and a cast-iron round shot of 450 pounds weight. The usual charge in America for this gun is 60 pounds, but, as it is said to be sometimes used with 100 pounds, it was determined to try it with its full power, and for that purpose it was loaded with 83½ pounds of our powder, which from its great strength is found equivalent to 100 pounds American. The shot struck the strengthening-plate about 15 inches from the bottom, and a little to the right of the middle, not far from the shot of the first round. It cracked the front plate, started another bolt, and bent the inside layer of iron, doing altogether, but little damage. The shot rebounded, and fell, much flattened, a few feet in front of the target. It was of American make, and appeared to be of excellent iron.

As the last shot was said to have grazed the ground before arriving at the target, and thereby to have lost some of its force, a second shot was fired from the same gun, also at the strengthening-plate, which it struck five feet high and one foot six inches from the left-hand edge. It made an indent of eight or nine inches, cracking the plate through to the edge, and knocking off by the shock from the right-hand corner a piece of plate already broken by former rounds. The inner planks near the port-hole were distorted, and an upright standard slightly bent. The shot struck on a spot where the plates were supported by one of these standards, and which was, therefore, a strong place; but the effect of both these rounds appeared so small for the large charge of powder as to give but an indifferent opinion of the power of this boasted American weapon compared with our own rifled guns.

For the fifth round the 12-inch rifled gun was resumed, and another shot was fired also at the thickening plate. It struck about six feet high, and near the middle of the plate. It penetrated thirteen inches and broke a bolt, doing also considerable damage behind. It pushed out the middle layer of iron, and broke one of the horizontal planks of the internal layer, a piece of which, weighing between two hundred pounds and three hundred pounds was violently projected about one hundred feet to the rear of the target.

The three remaining rounds were aimed at the thinner part of the target, representing what is actually in construction for the forts, and fifteen inches thick. It was intended that at least one of these should hit a part between the upright standards, where the plates were unbacked; but this was not accomplished, each shot striking a place immediately in front of the upright standards. The sixth round was a solid shot, which penetrated about ten inches, broke two bolts, and caused a bulge in both the back plates and the standards. The seventh round was a shell, which, like all the others, burst outside, and did little further mischief; and the eighth round was a solid shot, that caused a large bulge in the rear, projecting several inches, and opening with a wide, star-shaped crack, the standard also being considerably bent, though not broken.

This ended the day's practice. The Plymouth target had received the fire of eight rounds, from the largest guns with the full battering charges, and although it was a good deal punished in some parts, it had stood on the whole very well. It was not penetrated by any of the shot, nor had it ceased to afford protection. The worst feature of the day was the projection to the rear of the large mass of iron in the fifth round, which would of course have been a serious thing in actual warfare.

THE MOON AND THE WEATHER.—If any marked connection existed between the state of the air and the aspect of the moon, it must inevitably have forced itself unsought upon the attention of meteorologists. In the weekly return of births, deaths, and marriages, issued by the Registrar-General, a table is given, showing all the meteorological elements for every day of the year, and a column is set apart for noting the changes and positions of the moon. These reports extend backward nearly a quarter of a century. Here, then, is a repertory of data that ought to reveal at a glance any such connection, and would certainly have done so had it existed. But no constant relation between the moon columns and those containing the instrument readings has ever been traced. Our meteorological observatories furnish continuous and unbroken records of atmospheric variations, extending over long series of years; these afford still more abundant means for testing the validity of the lunar hypothesis. The collation has frequently been made for special points in the inquiry, and certainly some connection has been found to obtain between certain positions of the moon in her orbit and certain instrumental averages; but so small are the effects traceable to lunar influence that they are almost inappreciable among the grosser irregularities that arise from other and as yet unexplained causes.—*Once-a-Week.*

Stock Raising in Kansas.

From the Atchison (Kansas) Champion.

Kansas is the best stock-raising State in the Union. Her broad and fertile prairies offer inducements and advantages to stock-raisers that no other country can afford. There is no better, surer, nor more rapid method of making money than stock-raising. And nothing will so much add to the material prosperity of the State as this business, systematically and thoroughly followed.

We can supply the East with hundreds of thousands of cattle every year; we ought to supply the West with all the pork they need, instead of allowing them to depend upon the States East of the Missouri. We are beginning to do the former—we have, as yet, done very little towards the latter. And this is the interest to which, more particularly, we desire to call the attention of farmers, of merchants, of capitalists, and of the people generally.

We are every year shipping immense droves of hogs to St. Louis, Chicago, and other points East. There they are slaughtered and packed, and in the spring this same meat is reshipped to Kansas, and from this State to all points West of us. There is no reason why such a system should continue longer. Every interest of the country protests against it. If men in Chicago and St. Louis can buy hogs in Kansas, transport them by railroad or steamboat to these places, kill and pack them, reship them to us in the spring, and make fortunes out of the business, is it not strange that those here who have money do not turn their attention to so lucrative a business; a business which, by saving the cost of transportation for from twelve to fifteen hundred miles, must prove even more lucrative to our own people than to those so far away.

The capital to engage in such a business can be readily obtained by any enterprising, energetic business man. On the security such a business affords, our banks, we are assured, would willingly advance the means. They know that the business is a legitimate one, which, with all the advantages the country affords for its prosecution, cannot but prove profitable. And we hope to see a number of our merchants, capitalists, or speculators take hold of this matter during the present season, and make a beginning of what will some day be one of the greatest business interests in the country.

The Epidemic Among the Silk-worms.

A letter from Italy to an English paper says:—"You are aware that of late years there has been a very large importation of silk-worms' eggs from Japan to Italy, with a view to repairing the ravages of disease among the worms in this country. To a considerable extent the plan has proved successful, although the descendants of the Japanese by no means invariably escape—at least, in the second and third generation—the mysterious affliction which has long played such havoc with one of the most important and lucrative of Italian productions. Latterly complaints have been heard even of the eggs imported direct from Japan. To all appearances they were of good quality, but it seemed they were not proof against the prevailing epidemic. A circular that has just been addressed to the Presidents of Agricultural Committees by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce accounts otherwise for the deterioration. A system of fraud has been detected. The Minister declares it to have come to his knowledge that a great number of cases containing empty papers of the kind in which the Japanese eggs are usually sent have been received by a Milan house.

"These papers are duly stamped and inscribed in Japanese; they bear the Custom House mark usually put on them at Yeddo on their way to the Yokohama market. The Minister declares it beyond a doubt that these papers were intended to receive Italian eggs, which would be sold to the public as genuine Japanese—thus discrediting the only eggs on which is now based a hope of reviving sericulture in this country. The discovery appears to have been due to the refusal of certain Japanese houses to submit their papers of eggs to the inspection and stamp of the Italian agents and consuls in Japan. The Minister promises great vigilance to defeat these frauds, for, he adds, he has reason to believe that other persons are on the alert to follow the example of the Milan house above alluded to. According to an official publication, in 1863 the total value of the cocoons produced in the provinces which now compose the kingdom of Italy was upwards of four millions sterling. To obtain this there have been imported fifty-six thousand one hundred and twenty-nine kilogrammes of eggs, at a cost of twenty-four millions of francs, or nearly a million sterling."

The Slave Trade in Brazil.

A passage in Maximilian's "Recollections of Brazil" has given rise to a somewhat spirited controversy in the columns of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, to which a member of the Brazilian legation and a former diplomatic representative of the English Government in Brazil are the parties. The discussion arose out of the following passage from Maximilian's book:—

"It is true that many influenced 'por el honor della firma' will hold a little inquiry on the subject of smuggled slaves, but it leads to no results. The slave-owners compel the suspected individuals (who naturally do not yet speak Portuguese intell gibly, either for good or evil) to answer every question of the judge by the word 'Minas.' 'What is your name?' Answer—'Minas,' which is a very common name among slaves. 'Where were you born?' Answer—'Minas,' one of the chief provinces of Brazil, but also an important negro tribe of Africa, which provides the Brazilians with the best slaves. 'Where do you work?' Answer—'Minas.' Minas are the diamond and gold mines from which is derived a principal source of wealth of the country. The judge, who is naturally also a slave-owner, notes the three 'Minas,' shuts the protocol, and the affair is settled to the satisfaction of all parties."

To this the Brazilian diplomat replies that the occurrence alluded to must have happened, if at all, in 1859 or 1860; that Mr. Christie, the English diplomatic representative at Brazil during that time, made no report of any such occurrences, but reported an entire cessation of the trade. Mr. Christie retorts that the context of his report does not sustain this allegation, and that the allusion made by Maximilian probably referred to events happening before his (Mr. Christie's) official residence in Brazil. The Brazilian Charge d'Affaires makes further criticisms on Maximilian's statements, which are not very material.

The only important feature of the correspondence is the fact disclosed that the Brazilian government is anxious to clear itself from any complicity with slave smuggling. This is a cheering indication, at all events.

The Glacial Period.

In a paper addressed to the French Academy of Sciences, M. Villeneuve Flayose endeavors to prove the following proposition:—"In the case of high chains of mountains, the snow-line and glaciers generally descend lowest where the moisture is greatest, and where consequently the warmth also is more considerable than at a higher elevation, since the aqueous vapors there emit a larger proportion of their latent caloric." This fact, already verified in the Alps by M. Studer, is, our author informs us, strongly characterized in the Himalaya, where the snows on the side of the equator descend twelve hundred yards lower than on the opposite declivity. Under our very eyes we may say, the glaciers of the Alps follow the same rule; they extend during rainy years and contract during the dry ones, in which the mean temperature is often lowest. The quarternary period was generally more humid than the present one, the recent upheavals having caused many surfaces to emerge, which formerly were covered with water, and consequently concurred in the formation of aqueous vapor. Hence the Alps, surrounded by the vast lakes which at that time covered the surface of the basins of the Durance, the Rhone, the Saone, the Loire, Rhine, and others, received fifteen times more steam than before, which accounts for the enormous glaciers of the antediluvian period, notwithstanding the higher average of temperature then existing. An intense cold in the immediate vicinity of the glaciers was in abrupt contact with a warm temperature at the surface of the waters. This rendered it possible for the laurel of the Canary Isles to grow in the region inhabited by the reindeer, and for the *Elephas primigenius* to be in close fraternity with the *Elephas meridionalis*. In New Zealand, one of the glaciers of the Cook range is not more than 152 yards from the level of the sea, and yet actually bordered with fine arborescent ferns.

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PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.
PHILADELPHIA, January 23, 1868.

The attending Managers are:—
S. Morris Wain, No. 123 South Delaware avenue.
Adolph E. Borie, No. 138 Dock street.
Attending Physician—Dr. J. M. Da Costa, No. 1006 Spruce street.
Attending Surgeons—Dr. Addinell Hewson, No. 135 South Fifteenth street; Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, No. 16 North Eleventh street.
The Physicians and Surgeons attend at the Hospital every day (Sundays excepted), to receive application for admission.
Persons seriously injured by accident are always admitted if brought to the Hospital immediately thereafter. 2 27†

GOVERNMENT SALES.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER UNITED STATES ARMY, No. 1139 GIRARD Street,
PHILADELPHIA, July 3, 1868.

Will be sold at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the premises lately occupied by the Army Medical Department, situate on the west side of Sixth street, above Oxford, in this city, all the fences, sheds, and materials erected thereon by the United States.

The above-named materials will be sold in one lot, and the purchaser will be allowed until the 31st to remove the same, after which date the ground on which they are situated will be turned over to the owner.

TERMS.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid in cash at the time of acceptance of bid; balance to be paid within five days.

Any additional information desired will be furnished by the undersigned.

F. J. CRILLY,
7 6 6t Bvt. Col. and A. Q. M. U. S. Army.

SALE OF CONDEMNED SUBSISTENCE STORES.
OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, DISTRICT INDIAN TERRITORY, FORT GIBSON, C. N., June 11, 1868.

At public auction, at Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation, on the 15th day of July, 1868, at 8 o'clock, A. M., consisting of—
199 barrels of Flour.
500 pounds of Soda Crackers.
16 gallons Cucumber Pickles
470 gallons Cabbage and Onion Pickles.
165 gallons Mixed Pickles.
350 gallons Onions.
815 gallons Sauer Kraut.

The above stores to be sold without reserve, to the highest bidder.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds, on day of sale.

The successful bidders to remove stores within twenty-four hours.

By order of Major-General Sheridan.

A. F. ROCKWELL,
Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. Q. M., U. S. A.,
6 26 6t Chief Q. M. and C. S., Dist. Ind. Ter.

SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER'S PROPERTY.
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, DISTRICT OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY, FORT GIBSON, C. N., June 11, 1868.

At Public Auction, at Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation, consisting of Hospital and other Tents, Clothing, Blankets, Harness, Army Wagons, Wagon Covers, Cooking Utensils, Flags, and numerous other articles, all to be sold without reserve to the highest bidder.

Sale to take place at Fort Gibson, C. N., on the 15th day of July, 1868, at 8 o'clock A. M.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds, to be paid on day of sale.

Successful bidders to remove stores within twenty-four hours.

By order of Major-General Sheridan.

A. F. ROCKWELL,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, A. Q. M., U. S. A.,
6 26 6t Chief Q. M., District Indian Territory.

SHIPPING

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT.—THE Steamship PROMETHEUS is now loading at Cope's wharf, foot of WALNUT Street, and will positively sail SATURDAY next, 11th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. For freight, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
7 7 4§ No. 3 DOCK Street Wharf.

FOR BOSTON—VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
The BOSTON and NEWPORT LINE, by the splendid and superior steamers NEWPORT, METROPOLIS, OLD COLONY, and EMPIRE STATE, of great strength and speed, constructed expressly for the navigation of Long Island Sound, running in connection with the OLD COLONY AND NEWPORT RAILROAD.

Leave PIER 28, NORTH RIVER, foot of MURRAY Street.

The steamer NEWPORT, Captain Brown, leaves Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.

The steamer OLD COLONY, Captain Simmons, leaves Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.

These steamers are fitted up with commodious state-rooms, water-tight compartments, and every arrangement for the security and comfort of passengers, who are afforded by this route a night's rest on board, and on arrival at NEWPORT proceed per railroad again, reaching Boston early on the following morning.

A baggage master is attached to each steamer, who receives and tickets the baggage, and accompanies the same to its destination.

A steamer runs in connection with this line between NEWPORT and PROVIDENCE daily, Sundays excepted.

Freight to Boston is taken at the same rates as by any other regular line, and forwarded with the greatest expedition by an express train, which leaves NEWPORT every morning (Sundays excepted), at 7 o'clock, for Boston and New Bedford, arriving at its destination about 11 A. M.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or at the office, on PIER 28, NORTH RIVER. For state-rooms and berths apply on board, or if it is desirable to secure them in advance, apply to
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
2 27* No. 72 BROADWAY, New York.

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To Liverpool, Glasgow, and Derry, cabins $80 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $55; steerage $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, etc., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Office, No. 6 BOWLING GREEN, New York.
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To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners. 2 26†

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Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N CLARE, No. 26 BROADWAY, New York.
For freight apply at No. 84 SOUTH street, 1* Y.
1 26† ROWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

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CHARLES DANA, Vice-President,
2 26† No. 51 Exchange Place, New York

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS, BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, FROM NEW YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
TRIPOLI, ALEPPO.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
2 26† E. CUNARD.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 NORTH River:—
NAPOLEON.....Lemarie
PEREIRE.....Duchesne
VILLE DE PARIS.....Surmont
ST. LAURENT.....Becande

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine), TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin, $160 or $140; Second Cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including Railway Tickets, furnished on board,
First Cabin, $165 or $145; Second Cabin, $90.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY.
2 26 †

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.
The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1868:—
ELI K. PRICE, President.

Wm. H. Moore,	Wm. W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon,	Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Girard Fellett,	George L. Buzby,
Edwin Greble,	R. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer—JOS. B. TOWNSEND.
The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lotholders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 818 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 7 2§

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments, for carrying the Mails.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday, July 4
ETNA (via Halifax).....Monday, July 6
CITY OF BOSTON.....Saturday, July 11
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, July 18
CITY OF NEW YORK (via Halifax) Tuesday, July 21
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, August 1
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, August 8
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Monday, at noon, from Pier No. 46 NORTH River.

Rates of passage by the Mail Steamer SAILING EVERY SATURDAY:—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin.....	$100	Steerage.....	$
" to London	105	" to London.....	
" to Paris.....	115	" to Paris.....	

Passage by the Monday steamers:—Cabin, $90, gold; Steerage, $35, currency. Rates of passage from New York to Halifax—Cabin, $20; Steerage, $10, in gold. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates. Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends. For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, New York.
Or,
O'DONNELL & FAULK, Managers,
12 6§ No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Through Line to California via Panama Railroad.
NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Sailing from New York on the 5th and 20th of EVERY MONTH, or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday.

Passage lower than by any other line.
For information address
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
Pier No. 46 NORTH RIVER New York.
Or THOMAS R. SEARLE,
No. 207 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. H. WEBB, President. CHAS. DANA, Vice-Pres.
6 6†** Office—51 EXCHANGE Place, New York. 2 3 9m

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
Or to THOMAS T. SEARLE,
11 No. 207 WALNUT Street.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Va.
6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of this line will commence loading on SATURDAY, 20th instant, leaving daily as usual.
THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freights received at our usual low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 139 WALL Street, corner of South, New York.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and by Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1§

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch Line.
Swift-Sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 18th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1§ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

LORILLARD'S OUTSIDE LINE FOR NEW YORK.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHTS.
Goods by weight, 10 cents per 100 lbs. gross.
Measurement goods, 4 cents per cubic foot.
Freights received at all times, and insurance guaranteed at three-eighths per cent.
For further information, apply to
JOHN F. OHL,
7 2§ Pier 19 North Wharves.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz:—
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building.
From Pier No. 47 East River.
Cabin (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer), $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; intermediate, $50, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 WALL Street.
For steerage passage to (2 24)
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 BROADWAY.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

BRISTOL LINE
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON
VIA BRISTOL.

For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW BEDFORD, FALL RIVER, and all points of railway communication East and North.

The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE, leave Pier No. 40 NORTH RIVER, foot of Canal street, adjoining Delaware Street Ferry, New York, at 5 P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, connecting with steamboat train at Bristol at 4 30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 9 A. M., in time to connect with all the morning trains from that city. The most delightful and pleasant route to the White Mountains. Travellers for that point can make direct connections by way of Providence and Worcester or Boston.

State-rooms and Tickets secured at office on Pier No. 1 New York.
6 15m H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
The steamer ELIZA HANCOCK will leave ARCH Street Wharf, Philadelphia, for Wilmington, daily, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., returning, leave Wilmington for Philadelphia, at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.
REDUCED RATES OF FARE:—
From Wilmington to Philadelphia, 20c.
From Chester and Hook to Philadelphia, 10c.
From Philadelphia to Wilmington, 20c.
From Chester and Hook to Wilmington, 10c.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 30 CENTS.
For further particulars inquire on board.
L. W. BURNS,
4 28 1f Captain.

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON—At 8 30 and 9 30 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.
The steamer S. M. FELTON and ARIEL leave CHESNUT Street Wharf (Sundays excepted) at 8 30 and 9 30 A. M., and 2 30 P. M., returning leave Wilmington at 6 50 A. M., 12 30, and 3 30 P. M., stopping at Chester and Hook each way.
Fare, 10 cents between all points.
Excursion tickets, 15 cents, good to return by either boat.

A GORILLA.

ne of the Home-Made Sort—Singular Inhabitants of a Lake Superior Island.

The following curious letter appears in the Cleveland *Plaindealer*:—

"MANITOU ISLAND, Lake Michigan, June 10.—any of your readers are aware that in Lake ichigan, between fifty and sixty miles from eeping Bar Point, is a cluster of islands called e Manitou. There are four of them. They ave been used by the Indians as their home, uring the fishing season, for years. When, in e progress of time, the white men filled the hole country, the Indians took their departre, and ever since the islands have been inhabited by lumbermen and fishermen.

"Early this spring I, with others, took up my ode upon one of the islands, and intend to main here all the season. Some ten days ago e of our party took his boat and started for e Little Manitou, one of our group of islands, bout four miles distant from the one on which e are encamped. He returned about 9 o'clock the afternoon, and related that after he had anded upon the island he heard what he supposed was a man hallooing loudly, as though in stress; that he proceeded to the spot from uence the noise seemed to come, and, when ithin ten or fifteen feet of it, he said he saw a rm that had an appearance of a man at least ght feet tall, entirely naked, with his body vered with hair.

His face had the appearance of intellectuality, s brow being quite high. His beard descended arly to his stomach, and his hair was disveiled and coarse. As the monster saw the proach of my informant, he gave a loud rick and at once fled. Knowing that it would impossible to overtake him, my friend returned to his boat and came home.

After relating his story we held a consultaon, and decided to make up a party on the ext day, return to the island, and hunt the onster up. At ten o'clock we landed on the and and commenced our search. In choosing r positions I took the one which led me to the st, on the shore of the lake. I had not proeeded far when I beheld the unknown sitting on the beach washing his feet in the pure ater of the lake.

I approached him gently, and hoped to be le to capture him without trouble, but when ithin at least twenty feet of him, he heard e approaching, and at once springing to his et, commenced to run. I fired upon him ith my gun, but failed to bring him down. I en endeavored to overtake him, but my orts were fruitless. The rest of the party ere not able to get sight of him, and it is as yet nknown where he succeeds in hiding. We art out again to-morrow in the hopes of catchg him, and, if possible, finding out who he is what he is.

There is a story afloat among the older fisherien of the Island that some twenty years ago woman lost a child here about four years old, at every effort was made to find it, but that the efforts were unsuccessful, and the bereaved mother at last came to the conclusion at her boy had been stolen and carried off by ne of the wandering tribes of Indians then habiting the Islands. As I said before, we art out to-morrow in search of the strang haracter, and I will, as soon as possible, give u the result of our trip.

Yours, J. R. ANDERSON.

A Singular Document.

A copy of a letter purporting to have been itten by the Saviour and handed down from neration to generation in a family living in eveland, has been published. The theolan would find in it a proof of the evident inusistency and inefficiency of an uninspired terance of this sort, and in this view it is teresting. It is well for mankind that the neek and lowly Jesus" is not as many men ture him:—

Copy of a letter said to have been written by r Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ, and found ghteen miles from Iconium, twenty-five years er our blessed Saviour's crucifixion, and ansmitted from the Holy City by a converted w, and faithfully translated from the original Hebrew copy, now in the possession of dy Cubass' family, in Mesopotamia.

The letter was found under a stone both und and large, at the foot of a cross, eighen miles from Iconium, near a village called esopotamia. Upon the stone was written d engraved, "Blessed be he that shall turn e over." All that saw it prayed to God earstly, and desired that he would make known nto them the meaning of this writing, that ey might not in vain turn it over. In the eantime a little child, about six or seven ars of age, turned it over, to the admiration all present, and under the stone was written the commands of Jesus Christ in a letter, hich was afterwards published by the angel abriel, ninety-eight years after the death of r blessed Saviour, and carried by a person longing to Lady Cubass and made public in e city of Iconium, etc.

The letter of Jesus Christ is as followeth:—

Whoever worketh on the Sabbath day shall cursed. I command you to go to church and ep the Lord's day holy, without doing any anner of work. You shall not idly spend ur time in bed or deckling yourself with suerfluities of costly appearance and vain esses, for I have ordained it a day of rest. I ll have that day kept holy that your sins ay be forgiven you. You shall not break my mmandments, but observe and keep them. rite them in your heart, and steadfastly serve that it is written with my own hand d spoken with my own mouth. You shall t only go unto the church yourself, but also use your men servants and maid servants to the same and to observe my words and learn y commandments. You shall finish ur labor every Saturday in the ternoon, by six of the clock, at hich hour the preparation of the Sabbath gins. I advise you to fast five Fridays in every ar, beginning with Good Friday, and continue e four Fridays immediately following. You all diligently and peacefully labor in your n respective dwellings, wherein it hath easd God to call you. You shall love one nother with brotherly love, and cause them at are not baptized to come to the church and ceive the sacrament of baptism, and the rd's Supper, and to be made members of the urch. In so doing I will give unto you a long e and many blessings; your land shall flourish d your cattle bring forth abundance, and I ll give unto you many's blessings and comforts the greatest temptations.

And he that doeth to the contrary shall be profitable. I will also send a hardness of art upon them, until I see them; but especially upon the impenitent and unbelievers e that hath given to the poor shall not be unofitable. Remember to keep holy the Sabth day; for on the seventh day I have taken rest myself. And he that hath a copy of this tter written with my own hand and spoken th my own mouth, and keepeth it without blishing it to others, shall not prosper; t he that publisheth it to others shall blessed of me, and though his sins be in umber as the stars of the heavens, and he believe in this, he shall be pardoned; and he believe not in this writing and ese commandments, I will send my own ague upon him and consume both him and s children, and his cattle. And whosoever all have a copy of this letter, written with y own hand and spoken with my own mouth, d keep it in the house, nothing shall hurt em; nor the lightning, fire, thunder, or pestice shall happen to them to do them any rm. And if a woman with child and in labor s a copy of this letter about her, and the nily put their trust in me, she shall be safely livered of the child. You shall not have any ings of me but by the Holy Scriptures until e day of judgment. All goodness, happiness, d prosperity shall be in the house where a py of this letter shall be found. Amen.

"JESU HOMINUM SALVATOR."

Commencement at Oxford, England.

The manner in which the literary exercises re conducted on what we call Commencement y at Oxford, England, is in strange contrast the order and appreciation which marks the nduct of the people in this country on similar casions. Describing a recent occasion, a corspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* says:—

"It was like speaking amid continuous salvos artillery.' Hardly a word was heard, and if y accident any portion of a sentence was caught the pauses of the uproar, it was greeted with outs of derision. The poor speaker stood as if ting a dumb show. His lips could be seen to ove, but no sound could be distinguished. ost of the honored victims took it as a matter course, and some gaily smiled through it all. t imagine the emotions of a sensitive young llege orator with such ejaculations as these nfronted him by his audience. (There are seenes of the sort of small fire which was ured upon the speakers from the gallery.) Sit down!' 'Where's your authority for that?' 'Why don't you smile?' 'No wonder Longfellow didn't come!' 'The ladies are tired!' 'Turn over!' 'Don't tell him!' (This addressed to the prompter.) 'Where's the man that gave you a prize?' 'Let the lady behind you speak!' 'It's life to you but it's death to us!' 'Now do look pleasant!' 'Hurrah, he's through!'

Thus ended the commencement exercises at Oxford. At the conclusion an American lady not devoid of literary interest and taste, remarked to me: "How much better than our dull college commencements?' It was indeed an occasion which I would not have missed for the price of many visits to Oxford. Its characteristic features, its extravagance, its license, its impertinence, its humor, I have endeavored to depict. A party of Hottentots returning with the plunder of a neighboring village would hardly dare to hold such a riot as that with which the most scholarly young men of England greeted their annual literary exercises.

In point of decorum it is evident our Yale and Harvard have much the advantage of their illustrious English cousin."

Eccentric Murders.

The papers have set afloat a tale, which for violent improbability exceeds all the inventions of sensational writers; yet its truth is maintained, and the incidents it relates, it is said, arise from the basis of a forthcoming trial. Two friends, one a clergyman and the other a tailor—strange intimacy between the cloth and its cutter—fall out and turn to bitter enemies. They part, and live sundered by miles, the clergyman's parting words to his quondam friend being to the effect that he hoped, in the lapse of a year, he might see him dead, and rejoice over his corpse. Exactly a year runs out, and to the day comes a communication to the vindictive clergyman, informing him that his bitter wish was accomplished. The tailor was dead. Away starts the minister to gloat over the visible fact. He reaches the house of death, finds the widow weeping beside the coffin, which he wants to open that he may vent his exultation over the poor, cold remains of his foe. While he is insisting on this brutal satisfaction, the lid of the coffin rises, the pall is thrown aside, and the tailor, in the enjoyment of every function and faculty of life, assails the clergyman, and kills him on the spot. He is then huddled into the coffin in the place of the supposed defunct, and finally buried in his stead. The tailor had to wander away from the scene of this act of retribution, but was soon after recognized, and is now to be put on his trial for the murder. Such strange deeds, have, from time to time, come to light, and there is just a bare possibility this strange story may have a foundation of truth. A Russian story relates that, according to a Russian custom, when any one dies, the body of the deceased, on the day previous to the interment, is brought to a church where a priest passes the night in prayer for the dead man's soul. The priest, in this instance, was accompanied by a chorister, and was in the act of repeating the usual orisons, when, to his intense surprise, he beheld the body rise from its coffin, and advance towards him. Rushing to the font, he sprinkled the dead man with holy water, adding all the formulæ of exorcism he was acquainted with; but in vain. The corpse seized the priest, threw him on the ground, and in the end slew him, a task already half done to his hand, no doubt, by sheer fright. Having given itself this satisfaction, the body again quietly resumed its place in the coffin; and the young chorister, who had witnessed the whole scene from behind a pillar, whither he had retreated, stole away to recount this extraordinary instance of *post mortem* ferocity. For a long time the affair remained an inexplicable mystery, when a malefactor about to suffer for his misdeeds, making a clean breast of all his crimes, confessed that, having a grudge against the priest, he had entered the church unseen, and taken the place of the corpse, dressing himself in its garments. Having dispatched his enemy, he reinstated the body in its former position, and left the church as he had entered it.—*Once-a-Week.*

—Hartford contains the following libraries:—Trinity College, 11,000 vols.; College Society libraries, 5000 volumes; library of Young Men's Institute, 10,000 volumes; Watkinson library, 17,000 volumes; Theological Institute library, number of volumes not reported.

—The Troy (N. Y.) Young Men's Association has just received from George M. Tibbits of that city a present of a perfect copy, reduced in size, of Volk's bronze statue of Lincoln, cast at Munich for erection at Chicago. The gift is costly, and a perfect likeness of the great man whom it represents.

RAILROAD LINES.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—Trains between WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE, and WASHINGTON AND THE WEST are now run as follows, viz:—

FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave daily, except Sunday, at 7:00, 7:45, and 12:30 P. M., and 2:00, and 4:30 and 8:45 P. M.

FOR ALL WAY STATIONS.

Leave daily, except Sunday, at 7:00 A. M., and 2:00 and 8:45 P. M.

FOR WAY STATION SOUTH OF ANNAPOLIS JUNCTION.

Leave at 6:15 and 7:00 A. M., and at 2:00 and 4:35 P. M.

FOR ANNAPOLIS.

Leave at 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. No trains to or from Annapolis on Sunday.

ON SUNDAY.

FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave at 7:45 A. M., and 4:30 and 8:45 P. M.

FOR WAY STATIONS.

Leave at 7:45 A. M., and 4:30 and 8:45 P. M.

FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WEST.

Leave daily, except Saturday and Sunday, at 7:45 A. M., 4:30 and 8:45 P. M.

On Saturday at 7:45 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

On Sunday at 4:30 and 8:45 P. M. only, connecting at Relay Station with trains from Baltimore to Wheeling Parkersburg, etc.

Through Tickets to the West can be had at the Washington Station Ticket Office at all hours in the day, as well as at the new office of the Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Line, No. 348 Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

For New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, see advertisement of "Through Line."

J. L. WILSON, Master of Transportation.
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.
2 25tf GEORGE S. ROONTZ, Agent, Washington.

THROUGH LINE BETWEEN WASHINGTON PHILADELPHIA, AND NEW YORK.

Trains between Washington and New York are now run as follows, viz:—

TOR NEW YORK, without change of cars.

Leave daily (except Sunday) at 7:45 A. M., 12:00 and 7 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave daily (except Sunday) at 7:45 and 12:15 P. M., and 4:30 and 7 P. M.

ON SUNDAY.

Leave for New York and Philadelphia at 7 P. M. only.

SLEEPING CARS for New York on 7 P. M. train daily.

Through Tickets to Philadelphia, New York, or Boston, can be had at the Ticket Office at all hours in the day, as well as at the new offices of the Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Line, No. 348 Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

For Baltimore and Ohio Railroad advertisement and schedule between Washington, Baltimore, Annapolis, and the West.

J. L. WILSON, Master of Transportation.
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.
2 25tf GEO. S. ROONTZ Agent, Washington.

WIRE GUARDS,

FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS,

9 9 w 3 No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

UNION PASTE AND SIZING COMPANY.—Paste for Bookmakers, Bookbinders, Paperhangers, Shoemakers, Pocket-book Makers, Bill Posters, etc. It will not sour. Is cheap and always ready for use. Refer to J. B. Lippincott & Co., Dovar & Keller, William Mann, Philadelphia "Inquirer," Harper Bros., American Tract Society, and others. Sole agents,

L. L. CRAGIN & CO.,
9 9 No. 420 COMMERCE Street.

RAILROAD LINES,

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all the points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Region.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—ELEVEN DAILY TRAINS.—On and after WEDNESDAY, May 13, 1868, Passenger Trains leave the New Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 6:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

At 7:45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads for Easton, Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City; and with Catawissa Railroad for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12:05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 2 P. M.; Scranton at 2:05 P. M., at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley Train passing Bethlehem at 11:55 A. M. for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 9:05 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Hartsville, by this train take Stage at Old York Road.

At 10:20 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 1:45 P. M.—Lehigh Valley Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Pittston and Scranton, and all points in Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal Regions.

At 2:35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville take this train to Quakertown.

At 4:15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville take stage at Abington.

At 5:00 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening Train for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

At 6:20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11:30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA,

From Bethlehem at 9:00 A. M., 11:50 Noon, 2:00 and 8:30 P. M.

7:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M. Trains makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahony City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leaving Wilkesbarre at 1:30 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6:05 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8:30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 5:00 and 7:00 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9:30, 10:45 A. M. and 3:15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:00 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.
Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White Cars of Second and Third Streets Line and Union Line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points, at 828 CHESTNUT Street. Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE,

commencing MONDAY, April 13, 1868, Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD and PRINCE Streets, and WASHINGTON Avenue as follows:—

Way-Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all Regular stations, connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Cristield and intermediate Stations.

Express Train at 9:00 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 3:30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Lenwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:00 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Perryville and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at New Castle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk via Baltimore will take the 12:00 M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11:00 P. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 3:30, 5:00, 7:00, and 11:30 (daily) P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7:00 and 8:10 A. M. (daily), 1:30 4:15 and 9:20 (daily) P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way-Mail; 9:40 A. M., Express; 2:25 P. M., Express; 6:35 P. M., Express; 8:55 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 8:55 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at North-East, Elkton, and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.

Through Tickets to all points West, South, Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel, where, also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company

4 8 tf H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

FOR CAPE MAY VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing THURSDAY, July 2, 1868.

Trains leave as follows, Eastern Time:—

9:00 A. M., Cape May Express, due at 12:25 (noon).
3:15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due at 7:15 P. M.

RETURNING LEAVE CAPE ISLAND,

6:30 A. M., Morning Mail, due at 10:00 A. M.
5:00 P. M., Cape May Express, due at 8:32 P. M.
Sunday Mail and Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7:15 A. M. Returning leaves Cape Island at 5:10 P. M. Excursion Tickets, $3.

Cape May Freight trains leave Camden daily at 9:30 A. M., and Cape Island at 5:45 A. M.

Commutation Tickets between Philadelphia and Cape May, at the following rates:—

Annual Tickets, 50 Quarterly Tickets, $50, for sale at the office of the Company in Camden, N. J.

Through Tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel), where orders can also be left for Baggage, which will be called for and checked at residences by the Union Transfer Company.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.

For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations, at 8:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

For Cape May, 9:00 A. M. and 3:15 P. M.

Woodbury Accommodation train at 6:00 P. M.

Bridgeton and Salem Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 (noon).

Commutation Checks between Philadelphia and all stations at reduced rates.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

July 2, 1868.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, trains will leave the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

At 7:15 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., and leave Rising Sun at 6:15 A. M. and Oxford at 6 A. M., and leave Oxford at 5:20 P. M.

A Market Train with Passenger Cars attached, will run on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, leaving the Rising Sun at 11:05 A. M.; Oxford, 11:45 A. M.; and Kennett, 1 P. M.; connecting at West Chester Junction with a train for Philadelphia.

On WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS Train leaves Philadelphia at 2:30 P. M.; runs through to Oxford.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 7.15 A. M. connects at Oxford with daily line of stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Maryland.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
General Superintendent.

4 10 tf

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, to the Northwest, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

Mail Train	leaves Philadelphia	11:15 P. M
" "	leaves Williamsport	8:20 A. M.
" "	arrives at Erie	5:50 P. M.
Erie Express	leaves Philadelphia	12:00 noon
" "	leaves Williamsport	8:50 P. M.
" "	arrives at Erie	10:05 A. M.
Elmira Mail	leaves Philadelphia	8:00 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	6:25 P. M.
" "	arrives at Lock Haven	7:45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train	leaves Erie	11:00 A. M
" "	leaves Williamsport	10:15 P. M
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	7:10 A. M.
Erie Express	leaves Erie	7:30 P. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	8:10 A. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	5:40 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
111 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas. Summer Arrangement of Passenger Trains, Monday, May 4, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATIONS.—At 7:30 A. M., for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8:15 A. M., for Reading Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:35 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION—Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8:00 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

Market train with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:30 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45 and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6:40 A. M., 1:00, and 5:45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Collegeville take 7:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Collegeville at 7:30 A. M. and 1:55 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5:00 and 8:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1 A. M., 1:50 and 10:10 P. M., and connecting with Pennsylvania Railroad and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 5:25 A. M., 9:55 P. M., passing Reading at 4:40 and 7:05 A. M., and 1:40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10:40 and 11:45 A. M., and 6:00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30, 11:00 A. M., and 7:45 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:35 A. M. and 1:40 and 4:35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:05 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 9:25 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:40 A. M., and 3:35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 237 S. Fourth Street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets, for three, six months, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced rate, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 5:30 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT MAY 11, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chestnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	1:00 A. M.
Fast Line	12:00 M.
Erie Express	12:00 M.
Paoli Accom. Nos. 2, 3, and 4	1:00, 6:00 and 10:30 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:00 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:00 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail	11:15 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11:15 P. M.
Accommodation	11:30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5:00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ:—

Cincinnati Express	1:35 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation No. 1	8:20 A. M.
Erie Mail	7:10 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	9:35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:00 P. M.
Erie Express	5:00 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, Nos. 2 and 3	3:40 and 7:10 P. M.
Day Express	5:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,

4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 7½, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 5¾, 6, 6½, 6:10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 Down Train, and 3½ and 6½ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M., 2, 7, 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8½ A. M., 1, 6, 9½ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 8, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7:10, 8, 9:40, and 11:10 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:30, 6:40, 8:40 and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40 and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4:5, 5½, 6:3, 8:05 and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5:40, 7, 7:50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2:30 and 7:15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5:00 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6½, 6¾, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6:10, 7½, 8:20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARding's Editions—Family, Pulpit and

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

LARCENY.—At 8 o'clock last evening Officer Hickey, of the Ninth District, noticed some one in the house of Mr. Joseph Conroe, No. 1516 Green street. He [illegible] a person to watch before the front door while he entered and searched the premises. While he was in the house a young man slipped out of the alleyway and was arrested by a citizen. He had in his possession a ring containing a small knife blade, used by pickpockets to cut dresses and pockets when relieving persons of their valuables. He gave the name of John Foster. The officer found a large bundle of lace curtains ready to be carried off. Foster will have a hearing at 2 o'clock to-day at the Central Station.

THE OWNER.—The shawls which were found on Clinton street, below Eleventh, early yesterday morning, are supposed to belong to Mrs. Steele, residing at No. 300 S. Eleventh street. On examination the side door of the house was found to have been broken open, and a number of articles stolen. One of the shawls was identified by her son-in-law. The lady is in the country. If the citizens when leaving the city would leave a notification at the Station-house in the vicinity their property would be carefully watched. This is the first case in eleven months in Lieutenant Connelly's district, where the offender has escaped.

LIVES OF GRANT AND COLFAX.—We have received from T. B. Peterson & Bros., two admirable works for the season. The one is a campaign edition of the "Lives of Grant and Colfax." It is a clear and forcible narration of the glorious campaigns of the great Captain, and contains a succinct sketch of Colfax. It will be extremely popular. The other is a more elaborate work, "The Life of Schuyler Colfax, by Rev. A. J. Moore." It is one of the best biographies we have ever read. It is commended on all sides, and is prefaced by the most life-like picture of Mr. Colfax that we have ever seen. It is handsomely published.

A DISORDERLY HOUSE.—Caroline Place, colored, was arrested last night for keeping a disorderly house, at Seventh and Bay streets. A white man named David McBirney, and two colored girls, named Margaret Thomas and Annie Anderson, were also arrested as inmates of the same. Alderman Carpenter held Caroline in $500 bail to answer, and the others in $300 bail each to keep the peace.

CHICKEN THIEVES.—Officer Denton discovered two men coming down the Pennsylvania Railroad with a number of bags. He gave pursuit and captured one. He handed him over to a watchman and pursued the other, who escaped. On returning, he found the other had eluded the vigilance of the watchman, leaving in his possession three bags filled with live chickens.

CORRECTION.—A mistake occurred in our issue of yesterday in relation to the boy run over by the Green and Coates Street Passenger car. Instead of Philadelphia Railroad Company, it should have read Green and Coates Passenger Railroad Company. The accident occurred at Twenty-second and Green streets.

ACCIDENT.—Joseph Ring, the driver of a wagon, fell from his seat at Thirty-ninth and Market streets yesterday. In his fall he kicked the horse, which started off, breaking Ring's leg. He was removed to the Hospital.

SLIGHT FIRE.—The alarm at quarter past 1 o'clock this morning was caused by the burning of Butcher and Son's smoking house, Nos. 146 and 148 N. Front street. The origin was accidental, and the damage but trifling.

TO BE RENOVATED.—The Fourth Baptist Church, at Fifth and Buttonwood streets, is to be renovated at the cost of $15,000. The columns will be handsomely frescoed, and the walls and gallery painted.

DIED.—Brady, the driver of an ash cart, who was taken to the hospital suffering with the heat, died this morning.

Excited Speculation on the Frankfort Bourse.

From the London Times (city article) June 25.

According to the advices from Frankfort, the business people of that city "have now entered into one of those periods of intoxication were speculators, to make up for long forbearance, take indiscriminately every thing that is offered, and buy eagerly securities neglected for years." During the last week immense orders have been sent to Vienna for shares of the Elizabeth and Pardubitz Railway, [illegible] and a large amount of Hessian shares have been taken off his hands of the Credit Bank at high premiums for the end of the year. It is admitted that while the people are contented with the reduced interest of Austrian bonds they may naturally be satisfied with a smaller return on railway stock; but the return from the companies in question is precarious, as it is only now by the resent extraordinary exportation of corn they have paid for the first time their dividends out of income, so as to dispense with the support of the State. New issues under the State guarantee of Austria and Hungary are near at hand, such as the Alfold railway, from Grossward to Essegg, the Laibach-Tavis railway and the Arad-Temisvar railway; while various other companies have yet to complete their capital by large creations of additional shares. Still, as the movement is favored by a plethora of money, and by a perfect lull in politics, it appears to be regarded as probably only the beginning of a time of inflation, which may continue until speculators are compelled by a change in the money market, or by some political event, to liquidate. There was a good demand for Lombard shares, recently introduced on the Bourse, and the price has been sent up five per cent. in a few days. A subscription for $12,762,000 thalers of Kursk-Carkow preference shares, five per cent. guaranteed by the Russian Government, has been opened at the office of the Moningen Credit Bank, and promises to be successful. For the Egyptian loan such sums as have been offered to the firms in connection with the contractors have been readily accepted. A Swedish loan, with lottery drawings, is expected, and loans of German cities and Governments for railway purposes and the completion of armaments are put forth for smaller sums almost every week.

American securities continue in good demand.

New York Stock Quotations, 2 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	134¼	Chic. and N. W. prf.	81¼
N. Y. and E. R.	69⅝	Chi. and R. I. R.	109⅞
Phil. and Res. R.	90⅜	Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	90⅜	R. R.	106¾
Cle. and Pitt. R.	87	Pacific M. S. Co.	98¼
Chi. and N. W. com.	77⅜	Gold	140¾

Market irregular.

INVITATIONS FOR WEDDINGS, PARTIES etc., executed in a superior manner, by
DREKA,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

NOVELTIES IN WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS.

A fine assortment of FRENCH PAPER, CROQUET of every variety.

PAPER AND ENVELOPES stamped in color gratis.
JOHN LINERD,
No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street,
5 15 fmw2m Corner of Linden street.

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
Manufacturers of WATCH CASES, and Dealers in American and Imported
WATCHES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street,
3 6 6rpstuths *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

PERSONAL.

BOUNTIES, PENSIONS, PRIZE MONEY,
and all claims against the National and State Governments promptly collected. Call on or address
GEORGE W. FORD,
No. 241 DOCK Street,
6stuth 24t One door below Third,

THIRD EDITION

THE CONVENTION.

The Twelfth Ballot—The Names of Chase and McClellan Added.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings This Afternoon.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Mr. Gibson, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution proposing a nomination by acclamation.

Mr. Price being in the Chair, ruled it out of order.

A motion to adjourn was made and lost.

The Twelfth Ballot.

The roll was called for the twelfth ballot, when California led off with half vote for Chase. There was great and long continued applause in the galleries, and a scene of confusion ensued.

Motions to clear the galleries were made from several delegations, mingled with hisses and cheers.

A delegate from Mississippi said, excitedly, that this applause was from citizens of New York in the galleries.

A Wisconsin delegate opposed clearing the galleries. Some of these men had come thousands of miles who were in the galleries. They were Democrats, and had the right to applaud when they please. (Great cheers.)

After some further confusion, the roll proceeded.

The Twelfth Ballot

Resulted as follows:—	
Pendleton	145½
Hendricks	89
Hancock	30
Packer	26
Doolittle	12½
Parker	7
Andrew Johnson	4½
George B. McClellan	1
Blair	½
Chase	½

When McClellan received one vote for Tennessee the galleries applauded loudly, but not so long as when Chase's name was uttered by the California Delegate.

A Recess.

A motion was made for a recess of fifteen minutes. Mr. Vallandigham moved it be thirty minutes. Agreed to.

During the recess Daniel W. Voorhees, of Indiana, appearing on the platform was loudly called for.

Mr. Voorhees came forward, but said it would be so manifestly improper in him to address the audience at this time that he only appeared before them to bow his acknowledgments and no more.

Eighth Ballot by States.

8TH BALLOT.	Pendleton.	Hendricks.	Hancock.	English.	Blair.	Packer.	Parker.	Johnson.	Doolittle.
Alabama	8	5							
Arkansas									
California	3½		1½						
Connecticut		3			6				
Delaware	3								
Florida		3							
Georgia	9								
Illinois	16								
Indiana	3	9½							
Iowa	8								
Kansas	2	½			½				
Kentucky	11								
Louisiana	7								
Maine	½	1	4½						
Maryland	4½	2½							
Massachusetts			11						
Michigan		8							
Minnesota	4								
Mississippi	7								
Missouri	4	6	1						
Nebraska	3								
Nevada	3								
N. Hampshire	1½	½	3				7		
New Jersey		33							
New York									
North Carolina	1	6½	1					½	
Ohio	21								
Oregon	3								
Pennsylvania							26		
South Carolina	1		6					5½	
Tennessee	4½								
Texas			6						
Vermont		5							
Missouri	9½		½						
West Virginia	6								
Wisconsin									8

FORTIETH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from Professor Joseph Henry, submitting a report of the operations of the National Academy of Science. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Edmunds, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported, with a recommendation to indefinitely postpone, the bill to regulate and limit the admiralty jurisdiction of the District Court of the United States.

Mr. Howard, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably the bill to provide for the issuing of arms to the militia.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to authorize the sale of portions of the military reservations of Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Harlan called up the bill in relation to the bridge across the Mississippi, at Rock Island.

Mr. Morrill (Vt.) and Mr. Vinton, opposed the bill. The former moved to strike out the second section, authorizing the Secretary of War to tear down the present structure, saying that he wanted to kill the bill.

Mr. Harlan explained, and defended the bill.

The motion to strike out was rejected, 12 to 29.

After further discussion by Mr. Cortett, in opposition to the bill, and by Mr. Trumbull in favor, the bill went over on the expiration of the morning hour.

House of Representatives.

On motion of Mr. Washburne (Ill.), the Clerk of the House was directed to notify the Senate that the amendment to the Legislative bill, which authorizes the publication of Government advertisements in a third Washington newspaper, has been reported as concurred in by the House, but had actually been non-concurred in. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Garfield (Ohio), an evening session was ordered on Friday next, for the consideration of the bill reducing the army.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Senate amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

The following amendments were non-concurred in: Increasing the item for expenses in issuing treasury loans, etc. from $564,000 to $1,500,000.

For facilitating communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States by electric telegraph.

For $40,000 for the *Congressional Globe and Appendix*, $23,000.

Increasing the item for a survey of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts from $200,000 to $300,000.

Increasing items for a survey of the Western coast from $60,000 to $150,000.

Striking out the item for a survey of South Florida reefs.

Increasing the item for repairs of light-houses, etc., from $150,000 to $208,000.

For light-house at Point Arro Nuevo, California, $90,000.

For light-house on Half-way Rock, coast of Maine' $50,000.

For tenders for buoys and light-houses on the Atlantic coast, $80,000.

Increasing the item for repairs and outfits for the revenue service from $18,000 to $150,000.

Striking out the proviso that the six revenue steam cutters on the lakes shall be laid up.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Stocks very dull. Chicago and Rock Island, 107½; Reading, 97; Canton Company, 48; Erie, 70½; Cleveland and Toledo, 102¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 86¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 106½; Michigan Central, 117¾; Michigan Southern, 91¼; New York Central, 134½; Illinois Central, 138; Cumberland preferred, 30¾; Virginia 6s, 57¾; Missouri 6s, 91½; Hudson river, 139; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 112; do. 1864, 110; do. 1865, 111; new issue, 108½; 10-40s, 101½; 7-30s, 106¾. Gold, 140¾. Money, 4 to 5 per cent. Exchange, 108½.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Cotton quiet, 32½@33. Flour active and advanced 10@25 c.; 15,000 bbls. sold; State, $6 80@8 50; Ohio $8 55@12 75; Western $6 85@10; Southern $8 90@14 75; California $10 25@12 50. Wheat firm, and advanced 1@2c. Corn firm, and 1@2c higher; sales 8000 bushels white Western, $2 18. Oats firm, and 1c. higher; sales 6000 bushels, at 85@86c. Beef quiet. Pork dull, at $27 50. Lard firm at 16¼@16¾. Whisky quiet.

FOURTH EDITION

NEW YORK CONVENTION.

Further Ballotings.

General Hancock Leads the Host.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

NEW YORK, July 8.—The Convention was called to order at 1:40 P. M., by Mr. Price, of Missouri, but it was found that not half the delegates had yet returned to the hall.

The Thirteenth Ballot.

Pendleton	134½
Hancock	98½
Hendricks	81
Packer	26
Doolittle	13
Parker	7
Andrew Johnson	4½
Frank Pierce	1
Chase	½
Blair	½

The following were among the changes in the thirteenth ballot: North Carolina gave her nine for Hancock instead of Pendleton; Virginia changed solidly to Hancock, instead of 9½ for Pendleton as before.

The Fourteenth Ballot

resulted as follows:	
Hancock	56
Pendleton	130
Parker	7
Packer	26
Doolittle	13
Hendricks	81½

Among the changes on this ballot, Nebraska went from Pendleton to Hendricks; Tennessee dropped A. Johnson, and gave Pendleton 5½ and Hendricks 4½.

The Fifteenth Ballot.

The fifteenth ballot resulted as follows, Pennsylvania giving 26 votes for Hancock:—

Pendleton,	129½
Hancock,	79½
Hendricks,	82½
Parker,	7
A. Johnson,	5½
Doolittle,	12

The Sixteenth Ballot.

Arkansas changed five votes from Pendleton to Hancock. Louisiana changed to Hancock. Mississippi did the same. Missouri gave Hancock two additional votes. Maryland gave him 5½ of her 7 votes. Each vote for Hancock was greeted with cheers. The result of the ballot was:—

Hancock	113½
Pendleton	103½
Parker	7
Johnson	5½
Doolittle	12
Hendricks	70½

Ten minutes recess.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

Continued from our Third Edition.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—On Motion of Mr. Trumbull (Ill.) the Judiciary Committee was discharged from the further consideration of the bill to allow Indians to testify in court in certain cases. He said the Committee was of the opinion that under the common law the Indians have that right now.

Mr. McDonald (Ark.) introduced a bill to aid in the construction of the international Pacific Railroad from Vaire, Illinois, to the Rio Grande river. Referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroads.

Also a bill to provide levees and secure the low lands of Arkansas and Missouri from inundation. Referred to Financial Committee.

Mr. Welsh (Fla.) introduced a bill regulating the times and places of holding the district and circuit courts for the northern district of Florida.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.) offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Secretary of the Navy to inform the Senate what number of men were employed in the various Navy Yards on January 1 and July 1, 1868, respectively.

Mr. Conness (Cal.) moved to make the bill for the protection of American citizens abroad the special order for Friday evening.

Mr. Sumner (Mass.) objected.

House of Representatives.

Increasing the item for the Custom House at Portland, Maine, from $50,000 to $100,000.

Mr. Lynch (Me.) advocated the amendment, but in vain.

To increase the item for Custom House at Nashville from $10,000 to $15,000.

Increasing the item for the construction of appraiser's stores at Philadelphia from $25,000 to $75,000.

Mr. O'Neill (Pa.) advocated the amendment, but in vain.

For Custom House, etc., at Portland, Oregon, $50,000.

For the completion of the Custom House and Post Office building at Ogdensburg, New York, $40,000. The amendment was advocated by Mr. Hubbard of New York, but without avail.

For the branch mint building at Carson City, Nevada, $150,000. The amendment was advocated by Mr. Ashley of Nevada unsuccessfully.

For erecting stretches of fences, $5000. The amendment was advocated by Mr. Ashley, of Nevada.

The proviso for the removal of the bronze doors in the southern wing of the Capitol, for heating the rotunda and old hall of the House, $15,000.

Increasing the item for the north front of the Patent Office Building from $100,000 to $150,000.

For surveying the boundary line between Nebraska and Colorado, $48,000.

Increasing several items for surveys of public lands in Nevada, Arizona, California, Oregon, Montana and Utah.

For surveying public lands in Florida, $20,000.

Striking out the item of $12,000 for the care and medical treatment of sixty transient paupers in the city of Washington.

New York State Republican Convention.

SYRACUSE, July 8.—The Republican State Convention met at noon. Henry Smith, of Albany, was chosen temporary chairman; secretaries were appointed; a roll of delegates called, and other preliminary business done.

Arrival of Steamers.

FATHER POINT, July 8.—The steamship Nova Scotian, from Liverpool via Queenstown, has arrived. She has 332 passengers.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Arrived, steamship Moro Castle, from Havana.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 8.—Cotton very firm at 32½@33. Flour dull; all grades declined 50c. Wheat dull; new red $2 40@2 70. Corn dull; white, $1 12@1 15. Oats dull and unchanged. Rye dull and unchanged. Pork firm at $28 75@29. Bacon firm; rib sides, 16½; clear sides, 16½c.; shoulders, 14c.; hams, 21@22c.; lard dull, 17c.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—John Foster, the particulars of whose arrest will be found in another column, was arraigned before Alderman Beitler at 2 o'clock to-day to answer the charge of burglary.

Officer Charles Hickey testified:—The second story window had been pried open; he went in, and on going up the second pair of stairs the prisoner ran down and out the side door; he was arrested; had a bundle of curtains.

Mr. Bryan testified he had noticed the window being open, and informed the police man; he caught the prisoner.

Committed for trial.

New York Stock Quotations—3 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	134½	Chi. & N. W. R. prf.	81¾
N. Y. and Erie R.	69⅝	Chi. and R. I. R.	109⅛
Ph. and Res. R.	90⅜	Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	91	R. R.	107
Cle. and Pitt. R.	87¼	Gold	140¾
Chi. & N. W. R. com.	78	Market Irregular.	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, JULY 8

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$200 C. & Am. ds	97	100 sh Sch N pf. b5wn.	31¾
27 sh Penna R.	52½	200 sh Cata Prf.	s60. 29
3 do	52¾	200 do	b60. 29¼
3 do	rec. 52¾	500 sh Read R.	s3. 44
10 do	rec. 52¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$4500 City 6s. New	104¾	100 sh Penna R.	52¼
$200 do. New	103¾	41 do.	52⅝
$400 do. New	103¾	573 do. Monday	52⅝
$1000 C. & Am m 6s	97	386 do.	52⅝
$2000 Leh 6s. gold	88⅝	500 sh Read R.	52⅝
50 sh C & Am	130¼	10 do.	52⅝

GET THE BEST.—THE HOLY BIBLE—Harding's Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bibles, in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.
WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 804 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

FIFTH EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Democracy Still Balloting for a Candidate.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Affairs in Mississippi—Gross Election Frauds—Arrival of Gen. McDowell.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Continued from our Fourth Edition.

NEW YORK, July 8.—The Convention proceeded to another ballot:—

The Seventeenth Ballot

resulted as follows:—	
Hancock	137½
Hendricks	80
Pendleton	70½
Doolittle	12
Hoffman	3
Parker	7
A. Johnson	6½
Chase	½

The roll is being called on the motion to adjourn.

The motion to adjourn was lost, also a motion for recess till 7 P. M.

The Eighteenth Ballot

resulted as follows:—	
Hancock	144½
Pendleton	56½
Parker	3½
Johnson	10
Doolittle	12
Hendricks	87
Hoffmann	3

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph:

The Attorney-Generalship.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The Senate Judiciary Committee, at its meeting this morning, took up the case of William M. Evarts, nominated for the position of Attorney-General, and after an animated discussion agreed to report him favorably to the Senate. The vote stood, for Evarts—Trumbull, Frelinghuysen, Johnson, and Hendricks. Against him—Stewart, Edmunds, and Conkling.

Biennial Sessions of Territorial Legislatures.

The bill providing for biennial sessions of Territorial Legislatures was considered to-day. The Senate Committee on Territories authorized its Chairman to report favorably thereon.

The same bill fixes the salaries of Governors of all territories at $2500 per annum.

Territorial Officers.

Fowler's bill, providing for the election of Governors and Secretaries of Territories by the people, was laid over for this session.

Health of Senator Grimes.

A letter was received here to-day from Senator Grimes, dated Bath, Maine, which says that his health is almost wholly restored. He has gained in flesh, and does not find any difficulty in using his limbs. He does not propose returning to the Senate this session, but will shortly leave for his home in Iowa.

Affairs in Mississippi.

The Republican Congressional Committee have received letters to-day from Mississippi giving some accounts of the condition of affairs in that State.

The Chairman of the Republican State Committee says that although the returns are not all in the indications are that the State has gone Democratic.

The Election Frauds.

The committee of five appointed by the late Convention to investigate the frauds are in session at Jackson, and the result of their labors so far shows that in nearly all counties gross frauds have been perpetrated.

Governor Sharkey,

with others, threatened the Committee with violence on the 3d of July, if they did not cease their investigation.

Violence in Procuring Votes.

The Committee say in many instances the negroes were compelled to vote the Democratic ticket under threats of violence. The official returns from twenty-seven counties have been received, and they show a total Republican majority of 7433. Thirty-four counties are yet to be heard from, most of which have given Democratic majorities. The Committee of Republicans are now on their way here to lay before Congress the condition of affairs in the State.

Arrival of General McDowell.

General McDowell arrived here to-day, and had interviews with the President. He leaves to-night for New York.

New York Stock Quotations, 4 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street.

N. Y. Cent. R.	134½	Chi. and N. W. pref.	81⅝
N. Y. and E. R.	69¾	Chi. and R. I. R.	109⅝
Ph. and Res. R.	90¾	Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	91¼	R. R.	106¾
Clev. & Pitts'g R.	87½	Gold	140¾
Chi. and N. W. com	78	Market steady	

THE GREAT
AMERICAN COMBINATION
BUTTON-HOLE OVERSEAMING
AND
SEWING MACHINE,
Its wonderful Popularity Conclusive Proof of its Great Merit.

The increase in the demand for this valuable Machine has been TENFOLD during the last seven months of its first year before the public.

This grand and surprising success is unprecedented in the history of Sewing Machines, and we feel fully warranted in claiming that

IT HAS NO EQUAL,

Being absolutely the best
FAMILY MACHINE
IN THE WORLD,

And intrinsically the cheapest, for it is really two Machines combined in one. Sold at the
S. W. Cor. of ELEVENTH and CHESNUT,
PHILADELPHIA. [5 30 stuthsf

THE MARKETS.

The following are the latest quotations for the various articles designated:—

ASHES—DUTY: 2½ ₩ ct. ₩ lb.
Pot, 1st sort 100lb $ 25@8 87½
Pearl, 1st sort 10 25@10 37½
CANDLES—DUTY: 24c ₩ lb.
Sperm. ₩ ₩ —45 @ —
Do. pt. LP'ec Co — 05 —
Do. Do. d & dy — 55 @ —
Adam'ne City — 21 @ 23
Adam'e State — — 22 —
COAL—DUTY: 40c. @ $1 25 ₩ ton.
Liv. Orr'ston — @ —
Sidney — @ —
Pictou — @ —
Anth. $2 80@5 50 ₩ 2240 lb
COCOA—DUTY: 5 c. ₩ ₩.
Maracc'o gid and — a —
Guayaq'll " " 11 a 11½
Para " " — a —
St. Dom'o " " 7¼ a 8½
COFFEE—DUTY 5c ₩ lb.
Java, wh'e & gold 22½ a 24
Jamaica —15 a 15½
Laguayra —15½ a 16½
Maracaibo —15½ a 18
St. Dom. cash —14¾ a 15
COPPER—(REPUBLIC) DUTY: Pig and Bar, 2½c. and Sheathing, 3c ₩ lb.
Am'can Ingot —22¾ a 23
Sathe'g new (nails) ₩ lb —33 a —
Sheath'g old — — a —
Sheath'g yel. —26 a —
Pig Chile — — a —
Bolts — — a 32
DRUGS AND DYES—
Alcohol — — a —
Aloes ₩ lb —21 a —
Alcoas, c'lime —75 a 85
Alum — —8½ a 2¾
Anatto, gld — a 11½
Argols ref. gld —21½ a 23½
Arsenic, pow'r. 3 a —
Asafœtida —28 a 40
Balsam Copaiva —85 a 95
Balsam Tolu —1 00 a —
Balsam Peru — a 3 50
Berries, Fus gl 27 a 31
Berries, Turk — a —
Bi-carb Soda, gd 4½ a 4½
Borax, refined —32½ a 33½
Br. mstone, roll — a 3½
Bi-mu'e for — a 3½
Brim'e, pu gd 37 00 a 38 00
Camph'r, ₩ lb, ad v. a —
Camphor, ref. 1 20 a —
Cantharides — a 1 65
Car. Ammonia —17 a —
Cardamons — a 2 25
Castor Oil — a 30½
Chamomile Fl. —15 a 60
Chlorate Potash, gold —34 a 35
Cochineal Hs gd — a 90
Coch. Mex. gold 73 a 75
Copperas Am. — 1½ a 1¾
Cream Tr. gd — a 28¾
Cubebs, E. I. — a 30
Cutch —15½ a 16
Epsom Salts — 3½ a 4
Gamboge —1 75 a 2 00
Gum Arabic, sifte — 31 a 35
Gum Arabic, pkd — 45 a 75
Gum Opium — 60 a 85
Gum Myrrh, E. I. — a —
Gum Myrrh, Ty — 55 a —
Gum Trag., st'k —35 a 40
Gum Trag., flgd 50 a 100
Hyd. Pota. Eng. and Fr. gold 3 00 a 3 80
Ipecacuanha, Br — 3 00 a 3 75
Jalap in bd gld —35 a 90
Lac Dye — —28 a —55
Licorice Paste —24 a —40
Madder, Dutch gold — —12½ a —14
Madder, French gold — — a —
Manna, small flake — —55 a —
Manna, large flake — 1 70 a 1 75
Nutgalls, bl. Aleppo — 35 a —
Oil Bergt'n — $ 87½ a 1 00
Oil Cassia — — a 3 00
Oil Lemmon — 3 75 a 4 00
Oil Peppermint — — a 4 50
Oil Orange — gold —2 87½ a —
Opium, Ty. gold — a 7 12½
Ox. Acid ₩ lb —31 a —
Phosphorus — — a 1 00
Prus. Potash — 33½ a 35
Quicksilver — 75 a 80
Rhubarb, Chi — 2 25 a 3 25
Saleratus, c. b — 20 a —
S. Am'iac gold — 8 a 8¾
S. Soda, gold — 1 65 a 1 67½
Sarsa'illa, Hon in bd gold — 25 a 30
Sarsa'illa Mex. in bd gold — — a 14
Senna, E. I. — 28 a —
Senna, Alex — 25 a 28
Shellac — 17½ a 20
Soda Ash 56 ₩ c gold — — a 2½
S. Lead, W. gd — — a 21
Sulph Quin — — a 2 75
Tart. Acid, p — a 50
Verdigris, g. —41 a 52
Vitriol Blue — 10 a 11
FEATHERS—DUTY: 30 per cent. ad val.
Prime West'n — 90 a 95
Tennessee — 80 a 85
FISH—DUTY: Mackerel, $2 Herrings, $1; Salmon, $8; Other pickled, $1 50 ₩ bbl. Other Fish, pickled, Dried, or smoked in smaller package, 40 cts. ₩ 100 lbs.
Dry Cod new 5 00 a 7 00
Pickled Scale — — a —
Pickled Cod — 6 25 a 6 50
Mack'l No. 1, 2 & 3 — 16 a 23 25
Mackerel No. 1, small — 22 00 a 22 50
Mack. No. 2, M. 18 00 a 18 50
Mack. No. 3, M. 7 75 a 9 00
Sam'n Pic No. 1 — 26 00 a 27 00
Salmon Pic No. 1 — — a —
Shad Ct. No. 1, ₩ bbl — — a —
Herr'g Pick'd — — a —
Herr'g Sc'd, b'x — — a —
Herring, No 1—20 — a 25
FLAX—DUTY: $15 ₩ ton.
North Riv. ₩ lb — 16 a —24
FLOUR AND MEAL—DUTY: 20 ₩ cent.
Sour — $6 75 a 9 00
Sale Superf — 6 75 a 7 25
State ext. do — 7 25 a 9 00
Ex. Amber } In. Ohio. } — 9 50 a 11 75
Ex. Amber } & Mich. } Ohio — 9 00 a 9 50
Shipping, — 8 50 a 9 00
Ohio ex. bds — 8 50 a 13 00
Genesee do — 11 75 a 14 00
Canada Sup. — — a —
Canada extra — — a —
Brandywine — — a —
Georgetown — — a —
Calliff's & Oregon } — 10 25 a 12 75
Alexandria — — a —
Bal., How'ds — — a —
Rye Flour — 5 50 a 6 00
Corn Meal — 5 50 a — do. Brandy'e, 6 25 a 6 50
do. Punch — 2 40 a 3 50
FRUIT—DUTY: Dried, &c.: Almonds, 6c; Soc. shelled and not shelled; other Nuts, 2c.; Dates, 2c.; Figs, 4c.; Grapes 2½, and Fruits in Sugar, Syrup and Brandy, 15 ₩ cent. ad val.
Raisins, bch & layers — 3 95 a — —
Raisins, bch & layers — 3 95 a — —
Currants, Zante ₩ lb — 11¾ a 11¾
Citron — 27 a 28
Almonds, Sicily soft shell — 14 a —
Almonds, shell'd — 40 a 45
FURS AND SKINS—Furs dressed or undressed, on Skins, 10 ₩ cent ad val.:
Beaver, ₩ piece:
" Northern lb 1 50 a 4 00
" Southern 1 00 a 2 50
" Western 1 00 a 2 00
Otter No. 1 to pcs 3 00 a 7 00
" Western — 3 00 a 5 00
Red Fox N'th — 75 a 1 50
Raccoon, N'th — 10 a — —
" West. com — 10 a —40
" North — 50 a 1 00
Mink North 3 00 a 5 00
" Western 2 00 a 2 50
Marten, N'th 6 00 a 20 00
Goat Cur's ed — 26 a —42
" Mex. ₩ ₩ — — a —
Deer Skins ₩ lb — 46 a —47½
" S. Juan — —44 a —
GRAIN—DUTY: 10 cts. ₩ bush.
Wheat, W'n & Southern 2 75 a 2 80
" Calif. 2 60 a 2 85
" Ohio — — a —
" Mich. w. 2 60 a 2 95
Chicago No. 1, 2 20 a —
do. No. 2, 2 10 a —
do. No. 3, 2 08 a —
Milw'k, No. 1 2 20 a —
do. No. 2 2 10 a —
do. No. 3 2 00 a —
Rye North'n, 2 05 a 2 08
Corn, So. w. y. 1 16 a 1 20
" " yellow 1 10 a 1 12
" " mixed } Western } 1 05 a 1 06
Barley — — a —
Barley Malt, 2 40 a 2 45
Oats, State — —83 a —83½
" Ohio — —83 a —83½
" Jersey — — a —
Penn. bright — — a —
GUNPOWDER—DUTY: 4 cents ₩ lb, and 20 ₩ ct. ad val.
Blasting, $ 25 lb — — a 4 00
Shipping — — a 4 50
Rifle — 6 50 a —
A A — — a —
Nonpareil — 9 00 a —
Sporting — — a —
Canister — — a —
Hexagonal — — a —
Musket — — a —
Fine Grain — — a —
Duck — — a —
Mammoth — — a —
Sporting, in canisters — — a —
Rifle, in canisters — — a —
Sporting, in flasks — — a —
Rifle, in flasks — — a —
Fuse — — a —
Safety Fuse — — a —
Cannon — — a —
Mortar — — a —
Sporting, in kegs — — a —
Rifle, in kegs — — a —
Fuse, in kegs — — a —
Safety Fuse, in kegs — — a —
Cannon, in kegs — — a —
Mortar, in kegs — — a —
Sporting, in half kegs — — a —
Rifle, in half kegs — — a —
Fuse, in half kegs — — a —
Safety Fuse, in half kegs — — a —
Cannon, in half kegs — — a —
Mortar, in half kegs — — a —
Sporting, in qr. kegs — — a —
Rifle, in qr. kegs — — a —
Fuse, in qr. kegs — — a —
Safety Fuse, in qr. kegs — — a —
Cannon, in qr. kegs — — a —
Mortar, in qr. kegs — — a —
Sporting, in 8th kegs — — a —
Rifle, in 8th kegs — — a —
Fuse, in 8th kegs — — a —
Safety Fuse, in 8th kegs — — a —
Cannon, in 8th kegs — — a —
Mortar, in 8th kegs — — a —
Sporting, in 16th kegs — — a —
Rifle, in 16th kegs — — a —
Fuse, in 16th kegs — — a —
Safety Fuse, in 16th kegs — — a —
Cannon, in 16th kegs — — a —
Mortar, in 16th kegs — — a —
Sporting, in 32d kegs — — a —
Rifle, in 32d kegs — — a —
Fuse, in 32d kegs — — a —
Safety Fuse, in 32d kegs — — a —
Cannon, in 32d kegs — — a —
Mortar, in 32d kegs — — a —
Sporting, in 64th kegs — — a —
Rifle, in 64th kegs — — a —
Fuse, in 64th kegs — — a —
Safety Fuse, in 64th kegs —